

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

WEEKLY BULLETIN

For Period

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SECTION	I - Preventive Medicine
SECTION	II - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION	III - Nursing Affairs
SECTION	IV - Supply
SECTION	V - Narcotic Control
SECTION	VI - Welfare
SECTION	VII - Social Security
SECTION	VIII - Memoranda to Japanese Government

SECTION I

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Smallpox Vaccinations

SCAPIN 1939, subject "Vaccination against Smallpox" dtd 1 Nov 48 rescinds SCAPIN 921 dtd 4 May 46, subject: "Vaccination Against Smallpox" and SCAPIN 1013 dtd 11 June 46, "Report on Revaccination Against Smallpox".

By the recission of SCAPIN 921, the prohibition of the use of alcohol for disinfecting the skin in preparation for vaccinations has been removed. Present Ministry of Welfare instructions, Ministry Order No. 36, August 10, 1948, permit the use of alcohol provided the skin is permitted to dry prior to the application of the vaccine.

Health Department Budgets for 1949

The importance of obtaining a sufficient budget to support essential Public Health Programs is recognized. However, the necessity for making budget demands known early is not always fully appreciated. It is probable that many prefectures are already preparing preliminary budgets for the next fiscal year and some may even be preparing detailed budgets at this time. The earlier suitable budgets are prepared and submitted together with a strong justification therefore, the more likely the Health Department is to receive a fair share of the total prefectoral budget..

It is suggested that Military Government Health Officers become fully informed and work closely with Health Department officials in the preparation and submission of their budget in order to ascertain that allocations for health programs are adequate or at least a fair share of the total prefectoral budget.

Special Training Courses for Model Health Center Personnel

Medical Social Workers

Very few of the people who are now employed as medical social workers in the Model Health Centers have had any previous training or experience in this work. For this reason it is very important that they receive the minimum amount of training necessary to enable them to perform their duties.

Up to the present time it has not been possible to schedule a special short training course for these personnel because there have not been a sufficient number of full time permanently employed workers assigned to the Model Health Centers to justify the holding of such a course. However, the Ministry of Welfare reports that the number of full time medical social workers is increasing and they expect that by the end of December most of the Model Health Centers will have full time workers employed.

The Ministry of Welfare (by Ho-Hatsu No. 32, 9 Nov 48) has announced to the chief of each prefectoral Health Department that a special short training course, of approximately 10 days duration, for medical social workers will be held at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo sometime in February 1949. The exact date will be announced later.

The importance of this course is recognized by all and a full attendance is expected. Military Government Health Officers in each prefecture should immediately check to see whether or not a suitable full time medical social worker has been engaged by the Model Health Center and if not, he should immediately take steps to insure that such a person is employed by the Model Health Center at the earliest possible date and not later than 1 January 1949. This action is necessary in order that he or she may have time to get acquainted with organization and operation of the Health Center before attending the special course in Tokyo in February. It is important that every prefecture (Model Health Center) send a representative.

Health Education

Reference Section I, Weekly Bulletin No. 96, above subject. In addition to the three one-week courses announced in Weekly Bulletin #96, a fourth one-week course of instruction in Health Education will be held at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo from 13 to 18 December. This is another in the series of special short courses being given for key personnel from each Model Health Center.

Health Education is one of the most important functions of the Health Center, but as yet it has not received sufficient attention. Consequently, it is highly important that the person in charge of Health Education in each Model Health Center attend this course. In some instances, this may be the Health Center Director himself.

Detailed instruction will be given concerning the ways in which the Health Center should conduct Health Education activities and information supplied regarding educational aids which are available. An official announcement concerning the course has been sent by the Ministry of Welfare to all prefectural governors.

Trachoma Control

Trachoma is an important public health problem in Japan and one that has not received sufficient attention in the past. Now that the pressure from public health emergencies has been greatly relieved and Health Departments are able to carry on normal activities, it will be possible for them to devote more time and effort to trachoma control.

Public Health and Welfare Section will continue, as in the past, to stress trachoma control at the national level and Military Government Health Officers should lend all possible assistance and encouragement to prefectural and local health authorities in planning and executing local trachoma control programs. Excellent work is already being done under the supervision of Military Government Health Officers in some prefectures.

Inclosed with this bulletin (Incl. 1) is an article entitled "A Discussion of Trachoma" prepared by Captain William C. Caccamise, Military Government Health Officer, Chiba Military Government Team. Subject article was published in the FEC Surgeon's Letter, Vol. III, No. 11, dated 1 November 1948 and is being reproduced herein for the benefit of Military Government Health Officials. This excellent article should be of considerable interest to all Military Government Health Officials and will serve as a valuable source of information for those unfamiliar with the disease.

With reference to sulfonamide therapy subject article is primarily concerned with sulfadiazine. It will be noted however, that sulfadiazine is not readily available in Japan at this time. Both sulfanilamide and sulfathiazole are effective and are available in Japan.

SECTION II

VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Food Sanitation

Representatives of the newly formed Japan Food Association will make calls on Public Health Officers of Military Government Teams for the purpose of arranging contacts with appropriate Food Sanitation Officials of the Prefectural Government. The purpose of these visits will be to establish a Prefectural Food Association with a mission of increasing the sanitation and quality of food and the establishments handling or processing food in the Prefecture. Articles on sanitary procedures in the handling and processing of food will be disseminated to these Food Associations by the Japan Food Association in Tokyo.

Animal Diseases

The following animal diseases were reported by the Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for the period 6 - 12 November:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Hiroshima	Blackleg	1
Aichi	Swine Erysipelas	2
Nagano	Swine Erysipelas	2

Veterinary Laboratory

Approval was given to finalized plans for the consolidation of the Nishigahara Laboratory with the Kodaira Animal Hygiene Laboratory located at Kodaira, Tokyo-To. This move is in the interest of efficiency and economy in the production of animal biologics.

SECTION III

NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Nursing Education

Curricula for Class A and B Nursing Schools and Public Health and Midwifery post graduate courses of one year duration have been formulated. These have been planned in credit hours in order to make it possible for college credit if the nurse wishes to pursue her studies. This will also aid in evaluation of credits for those who study abroad.

Publications

The Ministry of Welfare has prepared a small pamphlet on "Facts About Nursing" to be used in the recruitment program in the high schools. Articles will be printed in newspapers and information disseminated over the radio.

A small illustrated pamphlet regarding tuberculosis is now ready for distribution at ¥35 per copy. First half of the book on Communicable Disease Nursing by T. Lynch is also ready, price ¥200. It has been necessary to put this book into two parts. Please send your orders to Dr. C. Ohta, Medical Friend, Tokyo, Japan.

SECTION IV

SUPPLY DIVISION

Production

A total of 3,740 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for insect control programs was produced during the period 24 - 30 October.

A total of 4,410 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for insect control programs was produced during the period 31 October - 6 November. Adequate inventory stocks are on hand to meet all requirements.

During the period 24 - 30 October, 6,048 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 899 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 21,341 vials of typhus vaccine were distributed. At the same time, 187,600 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 7,250 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 31,486 vials of typhus vaccine were received, leaving inventory stocks on hand at regional warehouses of the Ministry of Welfare of 1,496,225 lb of 10% DDT dust, 513,766 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 63,731 vials of typhus vaccine. Additional available stocks of typhus vaccine, already produced and passed national assay tests, in the hands of the biological manufacturing laboratories and factories, as of 1 October totaled 509,860 cc.

Allocations of cement received by the Ministry of Welfare for October, November, and December included the following four categories in the specified amounts:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Amount of Allocation</u>
Welfare Institutions	3,000 metric tons
Government Demand	5 " "
Waterworks Repairs	1,500 " "
Medical Supply	1,000 " "
Total	5,505 metric tons

Breakdown of the allocations, according to general categories, is included in Inclosure 2. Further detailed prefectoral breakdown is included in Inclosure 3 for the category "Waterworks Repairs."

A breakdown of the plan of allocation of bleaching powder for water purification and water treatment plants, by prefectures, for the period October - December, the 3rd Quarter, Japanese FY 1948, is included in Inclosure 4. Allocation tickets were mailed by the Ministry of Welfare direct to the cities, towns, and villages concerned. At the same time, Ministry of Welfare notified each prefectoral office of the breakdown of the allocations to the cities, towns and villages within the given prefecture. Prefectoral health officials should assist in expediting deliveries of the material in accordance with the allocations made.

Distribution

Distribution of dusting and spraying equipment during the period 31 October to 6 November totaled 3,425 pieces to 17 prefectures as follows:

Prefecture	DDT Duster	Knapsack Sprayer	Semi-automatic Sprayer	Hand Sprayer
Miyagi			100	
Niigata			162	
Toyama	720	42		
Ishikawa		62		12
Fukui			138	48
Nagano		66		
Gifu	200			
Aichi		42	18	
Osaka		3	2	
Hyogo		30		
Shimane			20	
Tokushima				100
Hirosshima	200			
Fukuoka	400	50	150	
Saga			260	

Prefecture	DDT Duster	Knapsack Sprayer	Semi-automatic Sprayer	Hand Sprayer
Kumamoto			200	
Oita	400	—	—	—
Total	1920	295	1050	160

Distribution of medical supplies and equipment during the month of September shows a decrease in non-controlled medicines, patent medicines, dental materials, rubber sanitary goods, surgical dressings and former Japanese Army and Navy medical supplies. There was an increased distribution of controlled medicines, dental instruments, medical instruments, medical instruments and former Japanese Army and Navy surgical instruments. Distribution of medical supplies and equipment for the 3rd quarter varied considerably from distribution for the first half. See Table I, Incl. #5.

Miscellaneous drugs distributed during September showed increases in mapharsen, bismuth subsalicylate injection ampoules and sulfadiazine tablets. Distribution of sulfathiazole tablets decreased nearly a million tablets from August sales. Third quarter average sales show an increase in mapharsen ampoules and sulfathiazole tablets over 1st half average sales, slight decrease in sale of bismuth subsalicylate ampoules and a decrease of nearly one million sulfadiazine tablets from August sales. See Table II, Incl #5.

During the month of September biologicals distributed were as follows:

Cholera vaccine	347,000 cc
Typhus vaccine	70,000 cc
Triple typhoid vaccine	1,006,300 cc
Diphtheria toxoid	890,330 cc
Diphtheria antitoxin	78,637 cc
Smallpox	255,475 doses
Anti-rabies	74 doses
Anti-rabies (canine)	76,500 cc

As compared with August distribution, these figures represent a decrease in typhus vaccine, triple typhoid vaccine and anti-rabies (canine) only. All the others listed showed substantial increases in distribution.

Penicillin distribution during September totaled 17,591 vials of American penicillin (200,000 oxford units each) and 296,742 vials of Japanese made penicillin (100,000 oxford units each). A final distribution of 809 vials of (100,000 oxford units each) American penicillin was made. This is a decrease of 5,626 bottles of 200,000 oxford unit penicillin and an increase of 77,263 bottles of Japanese penicillin 100,000 oxford units each. Third quarter averages for both American 200,000 oxford unit, and Japanese 100,000 oxford units are two to five times greater than the highest quarterly average figures. See Table III, Incl. #5.

Value of medical instruments distributed in September increased by about ¥ 800,000 over the medical instruments distributed in August. Third quarter monthly averages are the greatest thus far. See Table IV, Incl. #5.

The number of pieces of dental instruments distributed in September dropped more than 300,000 pieces from the August distribution. The value for these items, however, increased nearly ¥ 4,500,000. This is because a number of the pieces sold were large expensive units. The value of the dental materials sold in September dropped nearly ¥ 3,500,000 from August sales. Third quarter averages increased slightly in value over the first half averages in dental instruments, and nearly ¥2,000,000 over first half average in dental instruments. See Table V. *Incl. #5*

A total of 1,019 pieces of x-ray and electrotherapy equipment was distributed in September. This represents a decrease of 51 pieces from the August distribution. The third quarter average for the total pieces sold is the highest average figure, being more than double the monthly average for 1947 and substantially

above other 1948 averages. Detailed breakdown by type is given in Table VI, Incl. #5.

Distribution of rubber sanitary goods for the month of September totaled 42,605 kgs., valued at ¥ 12,808,701. This represents decreases of about 31,000 kgs. and over ¥ 7,000,000 from August distribution. Third quarter averages of both kilograms and yen sales are markedly increased over monthly averages for any other period. See Table VII, Incl #5.

Textile sanitary materials distribution increased in staple fiber bandage cloth only. Absorbent cotton, gauze, triangular bandage and lint all showed decreases. Monthly averages for the third quarter show increases in the distribution of all types of textile sanitary materials. For detailed breakdown, see Tables VIII and IX, Incl #5.

X-ray film distribution in September showed a decrease in all sizes of film except 8 x 10, 11 x 14, dental sizes, 120 and 35 mm. Monthly averages for the third quarter show increases over other periods in all but two sizes. For detailed breakdown, see Table X, Incl #5.

A total of 4,299,335 santonin tablets was distributed during September. This represents a decrease of nearly 1,000,000 tablets compared to the month of August. The average for the third quarter is substantially above average figures for any other period. See Table XI, Incl #5.

SECTION V

NAFCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Narcotic Control Activities Report - September

The September report of narcotic control activities from the Ministry of Welfare contained the following information:

Total registrants	90,273
Arrests - Registered persons	21
Unregistered persons	41
Convictions - Registered persons	15
Unregistered persons	40
Thefts of narcotics (including two hospitals)	24
Losses by fire	5

Penalties for registrants varied from ¥ 1,000 fine to one year, six months penal servitude including one suspended sentence. Penalties for non-registrants varied from ¥ 300 fine to two years penal servitude including eight suspended sentences. Twenty-four registrants were admonished for minor violations.

The report also summarized the activities of Narcotic Agents as follows:

Inspection of registrants	1,681
Investigations originated	202
Investigations concluded	176
Investigations not concluded	305

Arrests were made of 77 violators of the Marihuana Control Law in five prefectures, all non-registrants.

SECTION VI

WELFARE DIVISION

Japanese Red Cross-Community Chest Joint Fund Campaign

The latest available official figures, as compiled from prefectural reports, covering the progress of the Japanese Red Cross - Community Chest Joint Fund

Campaign reflect a total of ¥ 461,488,153.16 raised (collected) towards the established goal of ¥ 1,175,450,000.00 or 39.2% of quota. (Note: The National Quota has been lowered in an amount of ¥ 5,000,000 due to Yamagata Prefecture lowering its quota in this amount.)

Six prefectures (Fukushima, Saitama, Toyama, Gifu, Saga, and Miyazaki) have now reached or over-subscribed their quotas. The progress of each prefecture in the "Joint Fund Campaign", setting forth the latest date of each prefectoral report is given below:

Prefecture	Goal	Amount Collected	Date Reported	Percent
Hokkaido	70,000,000.00	33,915,538.00	29 Oct	48.4%
Aomori	11,000,000.00	1,560,894.00	15 Oct	14.0
Iwate	17,000,000.00	13,896,528.00	31 Oct	81.8
Miyagi	16,000,000.00	256,220.00	20 Oct	1.6
Akita	10,000,000.00	8,183,230.00	25 Oct	81.8
Yamagata	20,000,000.00	1,551,278.37	30 Oct	7.7
Fukushima	20,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	4 Nov	100.0
Ibaraki	15,000,000.00	4,584,269.00	26 Oct	21.8
Tochigi	21,000,000.00	2,940,000.00	25 Oct	14.0
Gumma	12,000,000.00	3,305,000.00	23 Oct	27.5
Saitama	16,000,000.00	16,125,125.00	4 Nov	100.9
Chiba	25,000,000.00	2,302,697.64	31 Oct	9.2
Tokyo	80,000,000.00	32,829,561.73	9 Nov	41.1
Kanagawa	70,000,000.00	21,663,776.00	30 Oct	30.1
Niigata	29,000,000.00	10,550,000.00	31 Oct	36.4
Toyama	13,000,000.00	13,061,361.98	3 Nov	100.5
Ishikawa	13,000,000.00	4,077,167.00	20 Oct	31.3
Fukui	13,000,000.00	7,695,773.00	31 Oct	59.2
Yamanashi	9,450,000.00	7,778,958.65	31 Oct	82.3
Nagano	30,000,000.00	23,500,000.00	2 Nov	78.4
Gifu	20,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	31 Oct	100.0
Shizuoka	20,000,000.00	15,132,784.00	5 Nov	75.7
Aichi	66,000,000.00	49,323,240.08	31 Oct	74.7
Mie	20,000,000.00	12,353,050.00	4 Nov	61.7
Shiga	11,000,000.00	6,371,217.00	27 Oct	57.9
Kyoto	50,000,000.00	4,536,731.00	4 Nov	9.1
Osaka	85,000,000.00	4,228,594.76	27 Oct	5.0
Hyogo	60,000,000.00	2,079,992.73	28 Oct	3.5
Nara	12,000,000.00	9,100,000.00	1 Nov	75.9
Wakayama	9,500,000.00	7,580,138.00	1 Nov	79.8
Tottori	9,000,000.00	2,510,274.00	28 Oct	27.9
Shimane	10,000,000.00	4,429,115.00	30 Oct	44.3
Okayama	21,000,000.00	16,731,354.00	31 Oct	79.7
Hiroshima	30,000,000.00	16,294,946.00	31 Oct	54.3
Yamaguchi	26,000,000.00	1,248,000.00	5 Nov	4.8
Tekushima	15,000,000.00	5,331,000.00	31 Oct	35.5
Kagawa	14,000,000.00	11,917,324.00	31 Oct	85.1
Ehime	25,000,000.00	1,431,310.00	22 Oct	5.7
Kochi	13,000,000.00	920,984.00	27 Oct	7.1
Fukuoka	50,000,000.00	6,478,213.00	5 Nov	13.0
Saga	12,500,000.00	12,500,000.00	31 Oct	100.0
Nagasaki	20,000,000.00	500,286.00	27 Oct	2.5
Kumamoto	21,000,000.00	1,681,457.00	27 Oct	8.0
Oita	18,000,000.00	6,370,522.00	31 Oct	35.4
Miyazaki	10,000,000.00	11,000,000.00	31 Oct	110.0
Kagoshima	17,000,000.00	1,660,242.22	2 Nov	9.8
Total	1,175,450,000.00	461,488,153.16		39.2%

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

Overseas shipments, numbers 101 through 104, of relief supplies for distribution in Japan have arrived in Yokohama. These shipments contained 47.78 tons of the following relief supplies:

- a. 101st Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. Swathmore Victory on 11 October and contained 1.9 tons of Clothing (including shoes)
- b. 102nd Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. China Transport on 12 October and contained .16 tons of miscellaneous items (candles)
- c. 103rd Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. Fairland on 14 October and contained 44.65 tons (food, 43.63 tons - clothing including shoes, 1.02 tons)
- d. 104th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S. S. Pioneer Tide on 18 October and contained 1.07 tons (clothing)

The total LARA relief supply shipments to Japan, as reported, now totals 6,957.16 tons, consisting of the following:

Food	5346.06 tons
Clothing (including shoes)	1242.82 "
Medicines	59.37 "
Cotton (raw)	207.62 "
Miscellaneous (including soap, seeds candles, etc.)	101.29 "
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TOTAL	6,957.16 tons

Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe and to the East (CARE)

CARE has received two shipments of packages (oriental food pack only) since the beginning of their distribution operations in Japan in July 1948. The following report covers the status of "CARE packages for Japan" as of 31 October:

Total packages received	19,979
Total packages damaged	373
Total packages delivered	4,031
Total packages in process of delivery	2,534 6,938
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Total packages on hand and not consigned	13,041

Child Welfare - Wandering Children

Ministry of Welfare Children's Bureau Instruction (Ji-Hatsu) #53, dated 5 November, subject, "Enforcement of the Drafted Urgency Program to Clear Out the Wandering Children", which is directed to Prefecture Governors for attention of police, labor, welfare and railroad officials, concerns the coming drive to pick up and attempt to hold those children still not under the control of their own families nor in institutions.

The order directs that a special committee be set up within the local Child Welfare Board to act as a liaison committee and directs cooperation of all concerned. It is not limited to pick-up of children, but directs that provisions of the Child Welfare Law and Child Labor Laws be enforced against those who are found to be violating these laws or other applicable laws and regulations.

The order provides for certain treatment of children in children's homes in order to attempt to definitely hold such children permanently, and suggests that methods of control should be discussed with Military Government Officials. It

further suggests that children in Homes for Juvenile Training and Education (Kyogo-in) who are not now in need of the services offered by those institutions be removed to ordinary children's homes, foster homes, or be released in order that said facilities will be available for those children apprehended during the drive.

Public Assistance Report - September

The Ministry of Welfare has submitted the following report for the month of September. Figures for August 1948 and for September 1947 are furnished for the purpose of comparison with the September report:

	<u>September 1948</u>	<u>August 1948</u>	<u>September 1947</u>
Persons-Institutional	144,882	144,613	223,742
Persons-Non-institutional	1,773,108	1,758,926	2,987,123
 Total	 1,917,990	 1,903,539	 3,210,865
In Cash*	519,237,688	420,431,334	339,282,546
In Kind	23,266,546	58,633,714	70,371,751
 Total	 ¥ 542,504,234	 ¥ 479,065,048	 ¥ 409,654,297

*Before deductions for repayment

Public Assistance Report by Prefecture

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Institutional</u>	<u>Non-Institutional</u>	<u>In Kind</u>	<u>Cash*</u>
Hokkaido	14,638	61,502	1,634,566	21,616,104
Aomori	1,918	30,732	172,106	8,470,341
Iwate	887	39,196	1,329,295	9,991,937
Miyagi	1,458	42,686	43,263	8,769,444
Akita	942	44,017	305,767	15,861,558
Yamagata	854	24,977	26,150	6,241,711
Fukushima	990	51,594	54,283	12,179,257
Ibaraki	1,279	36,630	84,681	6,142,792
Tochigi	1,165	22,669	119,748	6,216,222
Gumma	4,320	38,520	694,021	9,414,204
Saitama	1,375	41,854	4,400	12,771,070
Chiba	2,641	35,459	2,550,000	9,152,080
Tokyo	17,911	112,759	54,203	56,089,624
Kanagawa	4,703	41,723	--	14,323,629
Niigata	9,958	57,703	162,492	13,484,546
Toyama	1,190	27,928	--	7,998,306
Ishikawa	1,257	27,257	6,101	6,847,786
Fukui	508	20,649	991,950	6,448,034
Yamanashi	567	21,139	170,200	5,246,835
Nagano	3,135	44,833	358,405	13,547,180
Gifu	1,782	31,085	175,154	7,779,302
Shizuoka	5,451	45,508	1,697,670	12,260,373
Aichi	7,761	64,950	--	17,081,569
Mie	911	36,007	6,944	10,411,634
Shiga	604	24,670	--	5,320,302
Kyoto	3,559	50,046	4,494,086	14,087,585
Osaka	9,138	58,075	70,061	26,635,233
Hyogo	7,271	87,236	579,875	24,556,411
Nara	720	20,475	81,000	6,835,846
Wakayama	351	29,306	49,607	6,856,048
Tottori	915	17,585	921,779	4,962,798
Shimane	629	25,423	--	7,034,958
Okayama	3,274	39,037	26,805	11,352,469
Hiroshima	3,242	43,295	48,667	17,509,655

Prefecture	Institutional	Non-Institutional	In Kind	Cash*
Yamaguchi	9,406	32,050	530	11,312,492
Tokushima	1,978	26,648	--	7,097,467
Nagawa	2,597	22,272	1,121,147	5,077,686
Ehime	957	33,185	178,783	9,937,728
Kochi	617	20,577	102	5,847,738
Fukuoka	1,699	17,507	1,370,275	5,985,081
Saga	2,981	49,084	1,968,616	6,306,441
Nagasaki	1,248	34,608	235,438	10,487,582
Kumamoto	1,608	36,812	127,799	10,130,386
Oita	1,487	21,976	1,217,901	5,740,584
Miyazaki	1,377	29,717	132,076	6,114,741
Kagoshima	1,623	52,147	--	11,607,154
Totals	144,882	1,773,108	23,266,546	519,141,923

*After deductions for repayment.

In-Service Training

The Ministry of Welfare in cooperation with the Japan Social Work Association and local prefectures has set up "one week training classes" for Social Workers in various areas. Students qualified to participate are those who are employed in the administration of social work or who are approved by the Governor, such as members of the Welfare Committee. The number in each course is not to exceed 50. The program is as follows:

Outline of Social Work	Lecturer sent from Central Organization				
Welfare Committee Work (Minsei-iin work)	"	"	"	"	"
Livelihood Protection & Disaster Relief	"	"	"	"	"
Children's Welfare Work	"	"	"	"	"
Methods of Social Work	"	"	"	"	"
Social Survey Statistics	"	"	"	"	"
Extra Lecture					
Special Lecture	Lecturer sent from Military Government				
Special research including group study meetings, discussion sessions and round table conferences					

All of the students shall live together with the full-time lecturers as a means of practicing self-government. Part of the expenses for food and the traveling expenses to the place of meeting and return will be borne by the students themselves and the other expenses by the sponsor.

The program for the Training Class for Social Workers in the Kinki area is given below:

a. Place: Shitennōji-Honbō, Moto-machi, Tēnnoji-ku,
Osaka City

b. Prefectures taking part (including representation):

Kyoto	(8)	Shiga	(5)	Nara	(6)
Shizuoka	(5)	Mie	(5)	Osaka	(10)
Wakayama	(6)	Hyogo	(5)		

c. Schedule:

Date (Nov)	9 a.m. - 12 a.m.	1 p.m. - 4 p.m.	Lecturers
18	(Opening Address)		

"Minsei-Iin"	Outline of Social Work	Matsumoto, Secretary, Ministry of Welfare Kohashi, Professor Osaka Social Work School
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Date (Nov)	9 a. m. - 12 a. m.	1 p. m. - 4 p.m.	Lecturers
19	Outline of Social Work		Kohashi, Professor, Osaka Social Work School
	Child Welfare Work	Secretary, Ministry of Welfare	
20	Daily Life Security Law & Disaster Relief Law	Child Welfare Work	Secretary, Ministry of Welfare
21	Recent International Conditions (2 hrs.)		Itakura, "Osaka Mainichi"
	Rural Social Work (1 hr.)		Shinomiya, Principal, Osaka Social Work School
	Inspection Tour		
22	Method of Social Work	Inspection Tour	Takeuchi, Lecturer, Osaka Social Work School
23	Special Lecture		Military Government
	Social Survey & Statistics		Hayasaki, Research Member, Ministry of Welfare
24	Social Survey & Statistics (Closing Exercise)		Hayasaki, Research Member, Ministry of Welfare

SECTION VII

SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Social Insurance Statistics

In further continuation of the publication of social insurance benefit statistics begun in issue No. 95 of the Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin, there are listed in Inclosure #6 benefits granted in the first four months of the current fiscal year under Seamen's Insurance (Senin Hoken). 1/

Seamen's Insurance has been in operation since 1 June 1940. The Law has been subject to several amendments which have broadened its coverage. Since 1 December 1947, the crews and masters of fishing vessels of 30 gross tons or over and all other vessels of 5 gross tons or over have been compulsorily covered. As of the end of July 1948, their number was 91,619. 2/ The last of the amendments which became effective on 1 September 1948 added an estimated 200,000 dependents. Prior to that date, the Law did not provide for dependents' benefits.

Given this latest revision, the Seamen's Insurance system, in all important respects, amounts to a combined Health and Welfare Pension Insurance system for

1/ For benefit data on Health Insurance (Kenko Hoken), see issues Nos. 95 and 96 of this Bulletin. Benefit data on Welfare Pension Insurance (Kosei Nonkin Hoken) were published in the last issue, No. 97.

2/ Due to somewhat more limited coverage under the provisions of the Law pertaining to unemployment compensation, those insured against job loss numbered only 87,844.

seaman. Actually its scope is broader than that. Since 1 December 1947 the Seamen's Insurance system has provided unemployment benefits roughly equivalent to those provided for land workers under a separate Unemployment Insurance system. Also benefits for compensable sickness, injury and death due to occupational causes - the equivalent of Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance benefits to landworkers - are paid by the Seamen's Insurance system. Thus it is apparent that this program constitutes a virtually complete and integrated social insurance plan for those covered by it.

In the same way as government-managed Health Insurance and Welfare Pension Insurance, the system is financed from contributions by employers and employees totalling 11.5% of taxable wages (the first ¥ 8,000 of monthly earnings). ^{3/} Of this total the shipowner pays 7.5%; the employee, 4%. ^{4/} The national government pays the administrative cost and a share of the benefit cost. ^{5/} On the benefit side, likewise, this similarity holds true. Short-term benefits are substantially those offered under Health Insurance; long-term benefits, by and large, correspond to those offered under Welfare Pension Insurance. Since a 15-year qualifying period is required for old-age pensions, none have become payable to date.

Short-term, including unemployment, benefit data given below refer to cases and amounts paid or the cash value of services rendered in the given month. Long-term benefit data refer to cases and amounts certified in that month. Actual disbursements, especially of pensions, may be larger or smaller, depending on the load carried over from previous months and to subsequent months respectively.

Establishment of New Sections in The Insurance Bureau

The Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, submitted proposed amendments to the Regulations of Sections of the Ministry for the purpose of establishing two new sections in the Bureau and a realignment of functions in the other Sections. The two new Sections established were the Medical Section and the Actuarial and Statistical Section. There were no objections by PH&W, to the amendments.

The establishment of the Medical Section provides for consolidating the supervision of medical affairs as they apply to the various social insurance programs, such as, the rendering of medical care in accordance with the provisions of the social insurance laws, the appointment and dismissal of insurance doctors and maintaining liaison with the Medical Fee Calculating Committee, the Medical Care Advisory Council, the Medical Fee Payment Fund and other organizations concerned with medical affairs.

The Actuarial and Statistical Section is charged with working out the actuarial and statistical bases of the Health, Welfare Pension, Seamen's and National Health Insurance programs and assuring coordination on those matters by maintaining liaison theron with other government agencies in charge of related programs.

^{3/} The cut-off of ¥ 8,000 rather than ¥ 8,100 as in the other schemes follows the standard set in the Mariners' Law.

^{4/} The total rate is comparatively low because old-age benefits for the time being, are computed on the basis of a maximum wage of ¥ 500 per month. The higher rate payable by the employer is due to his exclusive financial responsibility for benefits payable on account of duty-connected accident, sickness and death.

^{5/} The same is true of Welfare Pension Insurance, a fact which should have been mentioned in the summary which appeared in the last issue.

SECTION VII

MEMORANDUM TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

Nono

At S. McLean, D.C.R.
CRAWDOR F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

8 Incls:

1. A Discussion of Trachoma.
2. Allocation Plan of Comont for 3rd Qtr, JFY 48.
3. Allocation of Comont for the Maintenance of Water Works, in 3rd Qtr, JFY 48.
4. Allocation of Bleaching Powder for Water Works and Sewerages for Oct, Nov, Dec 48.
5. Tables of Distribution of Medical Supplies & Equipment, Jan - Sep 48.
6. Social Insurance Statistics (Seaman's Insurance) Fiscal Year 1948-49.
7. Weekly Report of Communicable Disease and Venereal Disease in Japan for week ending 6 November 1948.
8. Monthly Report of Communicable Disease and Venereal Disease in Japan for month ending 30 October 1948.

A DISCUSSION OF TRACHOMA

by Wm. C. Caccamise
Capt, MC-AUS
Military Government Public Health Officer
Chiba Prefecture
Honshu, Japan

The following paper represents an attempt to present a few of the more salient features of trachoma, a disease of the eyes that is all too prevalent in the Far East but is only very occasionally seen in the United States.

Definition: Trachoma is an infectious disease of the eyes which is caused by a filterable virus. The disease is rarely acute - usually insidiously chronic.

Pathology: The palpebral mucosa shows an increase in the lymphatic elements together with hyperemia and perivascular infiltration. There is swelling of the tarsal conjunctival papillae. In the fornices, especially the superior fornix, the mucosa forms prominent folds. These follicles consist chiefly of mononuclear cells - those in the periphery resemble plasma cells. The center of the follicle - the site of proliferation - presents large mononuclear cells and mitotic figures. There is very little stroma in the follicle.

In more advanced cases there may be pannus formation. The acute superficial trachomatous pannus presents a vascularized dense plasma cell and lymphocyte infiltration which progresses from the superior limbus downward between the corneal epithelium and Bowman's membrane. In more advanced and severe cases the connective tissue elements in the infiltration zone increase, Bowman's membrane is destroyed, and vessels and infiltrations appear within the corneal parenchyma. Epithelial ulceration may result.

The Clinical Picture: The onset of trachoma is usually a subacute or insidious one. The course is chronic. Almost from the very onset the infection is a bilateral one.

The development of trachoma can be so insidious that often only after months or years of having been infected will the patient seek a physician - perhaps already with the complete picture of the disease. Indeed in certain individuals if corneal involvement has not occurred, the entire disease may remain unnoticed until the stage of cicatricial formation. During this latent period however the individual can spread the disease to others.

Catarrhal symptoms are directly related to the degree of follicle formation and inflammation. The upper lid may become pendulant. The palpebral skin is swollen only in very severe cases. In many cases there is conspicuous reddening and swelling of the caruncle and the plica semilunaris.

Initially the conjunctiva shows a follicle formation which is most evident in the superior fornix, moderate inflammation, and swelling of the tarsal conjunctival papillae - so-called stage I. In examining a suspected trachoma case, one must visualize the fornix areas.

Gradually the follicles become more widespread, larger in size and denser - so-called granule formation of stage II. They arrange themselves columnarly on the swollen and markedly inflamed fornix fold. The tarsal conjunctiva becomes granular and inflamed.

The follicular and granular stages may persist for years. Usually however there is a gradual diminution in the follicles, the granules, and the papillary formations together with a reduction in the swelling and injection. Cicatricial formation - so-called stage III - occurs, often with considerable contraction which may result in tarsal distortion and entropion.

Corneal involvement - pannus trachomatosis, which may be a phase of stage II or stage III - develops in approximately 50% of all untreated cases. A falciform superficial gray cloudiness progresses downward from the superior corneal border. The overlying corneal epithelium is irregular. Numerous superficial blood-vessels which develop from the adjacent conjunctival vessels enter into the formation of the pannus. Soon the pannus may cover the entire cornea. In addition to the pannus formation the cornea may show ulceration in the form of Hebert's pits.

Symptoms The subjective complaints are those of photophobia, foreign body sensation, discharge, itching, burning, heaviness of lids, diminution of visual acuity, and blepharospasm.

Diagnosis: In endemic areas trachoma should be suspected in all cases of conjunctivitis. The clinical symptoms that should strongly suggest trachoma as a possible diagnosis are as follows:

- a. uncomplicated follicular conjunctivitis
- b. follicular conjunctivitis with cicatricial formation
- c. follicular conjunctivitis with a characteristic corneal involvement

The diagnosis is confirmed when the Prowaczek trachoma bodies are demonstrated in the conjunctival scrapings. These cytoplasmic inclusion bodies which supposedly represent aggregates of the causative virus are best demonstrated in Giemsa stained preparations.

Differential Diagnosis: The following are the more usual conditions which must be considered in the differential diagnosis of trachoma:

- a. Simple Acute Conjunctivitis: Bacterial infection is the common etiological factor. The Koch-Weeks bacillus and the pneumococcus are most frequently involved. Follicle and pannus formation are not usual. Stained preparations will not show inclusion bodies.
- b. Vernal conjunctivitis : In this disease papillary irregularity appears predominantly on the tarsal conjunctiva, not on the superior fornix fold. Other important points are flattened polyoid formations and a characteristic thickening of the limbus. Stained preparations will reveal many eosinophils, not the mononuclear cells and inclusion bodies of the trachoma.

Other more remote possibilities are diphtheria conjunctivitis, gonorrhoeal conjunctivitis, tuberculous conjunctivitis, swimming pool conjunctivitis, Parinaud's conjunctivitis, and reactions to eye drops such as penicillin, atropine, etc.

Treatment: American texts most frequently make the bald statement that sulfonamides offer satisfactory therapy against trachoma - usually no further elaboration of treatment is made. Trachoma is such a rare disease in the United States that many physicians have had little clinical experience with it.

It was in an attempt to evaluate and demonstrate the efficacy of sulfadiazine in the treatment of trachoma that a series of cases were treated by this medical officer in the Eye Clinic of the Chiba Medical College. Although

the total number of cases treated - 10 - is small, the results were such that certain definite impressions were obtained. Each stage of trachoma was represented. The clinical impression of trachoma was verified in these cases by demonstration of cytoplasmic inclusion bodies in Giemsa stained smears of conjunctival scrapings. Full doses of sulfadiazine by mouth were employed. Adults received 2 gms. stat. and 1 gm. q 4 h. Children received 1 gm. stat. and 0.5 gm. q 4 h. Sulfathiazole 5% ophthalmic ointment was instilled locally.

Within 24 to 72 hours after initiation of treatment there was a marked decrease in subjective symptoms. Concomitantly there was a decrease in objective symptoms - a decrease in follicle and granule size, in swelling and in inflammation. Visual acuity increased where there had been a decrease due to pannus formation.

Stage I cases - the stage of follicle formation, edema, and inflammation - showed complete response to sulfonamide therapy.

Stage II cases - the stage of marked granule formation, edema, inflammation, and beginning pannus formation - showed marked improvement but a persistence of granules, though even these decreased in both number and size.

Stage III cases - the stage of cicatrization and marked pannus formation together with the inflammation of the other two stages - responded in that there was a disappearance of congestion and edema and a moderate regression of pannus vascularity.

It is felt that sulfonamide therapy alone is the treatment of choice in stage I trachoma. In stages II and III sulfonamide therapy combined with surgical evacuation of persistent granules is indicated. Chemotherapy will eliminate the activity of the trachoma infection but will not correct irreversible pathological changes in ocular structures.

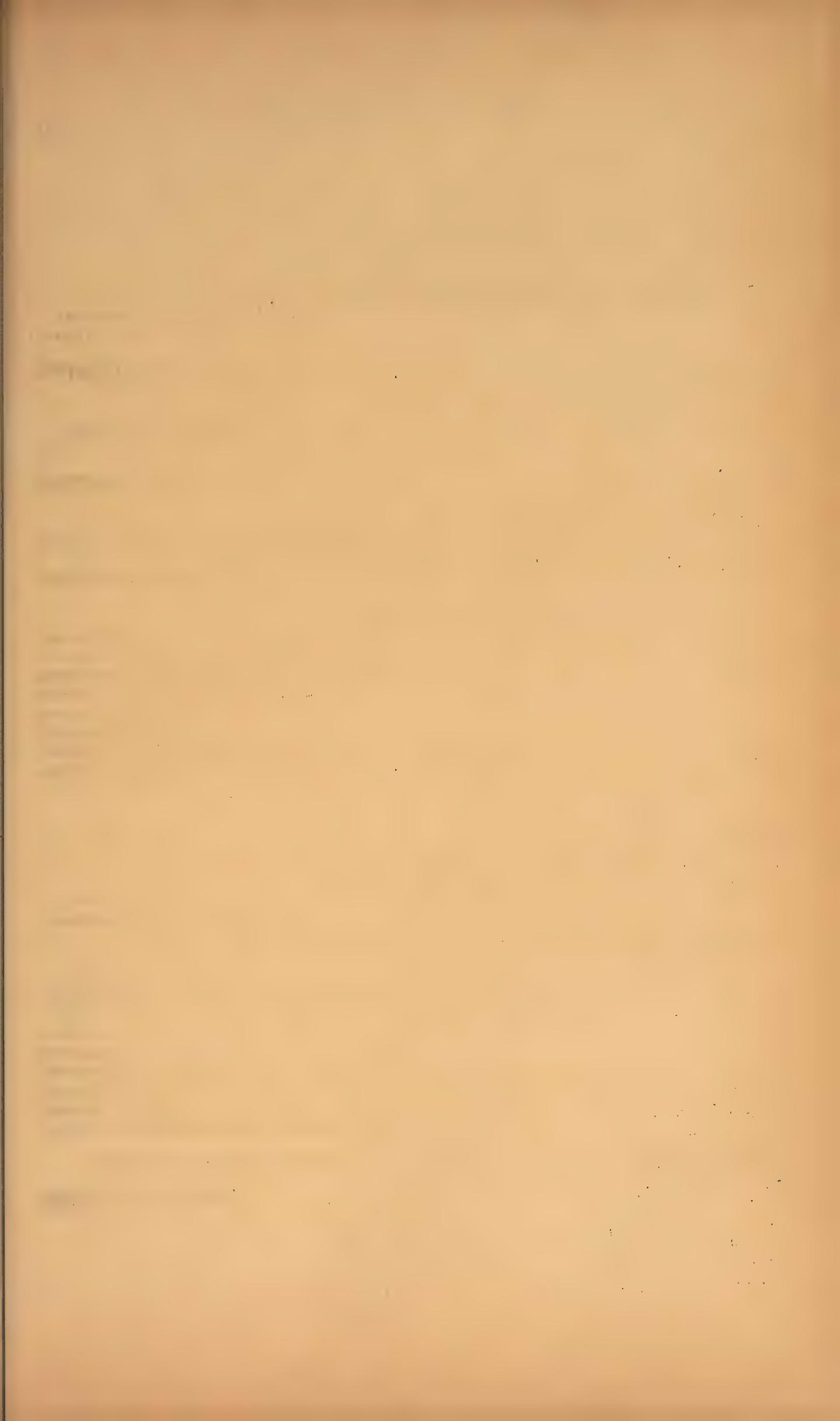
Public Health Aspects of the Trachoma Problem:

Fortunately trachoma has become a rare disease in the United States, but it remains an ubiquitous problem in Japan.

The trachoma surveys which have been carried out in Japan have revealed that 5%--10% of the population are infected with this disease. Trachoma must be a reportable disease. Infected children should not be permitted in school. Routine examination of the eyes should be done on all school children. Although the isolation of cases is not practicable, each patient should be instructed in precautions against spread of secretions of the eyes to others by common use of articles. Concurrent disinfection of discharges should be carried out.

Investigation of the source of infection should be undertaken by examination of the family and intimate contacts of the patient. The use of public towels or toilet articles should be eliminated. Individuals should be informed of the importance of personal cleanliness and the avoidance of direct or indirect contact with the discharges of patients. Unhygienic habits and trachoma go hand-in-hand.

~~ATM~~ The public and the medical profession must be made to realize that the early diagnosis and the early treatment of trachoma are both of the utmost importance in any plan to eliminate this disease.



ALLOCATION PLAN OF CEMENT
FOR THE THIRD QUARTER, JAPANESE FY 1948
OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, DECEMBER
(General Categories)
Unit: Metric Tons

Welfare Institutions

<u>Classification of Category</u>	<u>Allocated Quantity</u>	<u>Remarks for Allocated Quantity</u>
National Hospitals and Sanatoria	300	
Public Sanatoria	100	
Health Centers	250	
Quarantine Stations	50	
Research Institutions	4	
Sanitary Technicians Training Institutions	1	
Institutions for Prevention of Infectious Diseases	174	130-Prev. of Comm. Diseases 14-Bact. Exam. 30-Prev. of V.D.
Slaughter Houses, Milk Plants, Rendering Plants	375	180-Slaughter Houses and Rendering Plants 180-Food Sanitation 15-Improvement of Nutrition
Child Welfare Institutions	400	
Social Relief Institutions	300	
Public Bathhouses	70	
National Park Institutions	50	
Medical Insurance Institutions	416	
Municipal Sanitation	300	
General Hospitals and Clinics	200	
Crematories	10	
Sub-total	<u>3000 M. tons</u>	

Government Demand

Repair of Ministry of Welfare Buildings	<u>5</u>
Sub-total	<u>5 M. tons</u>

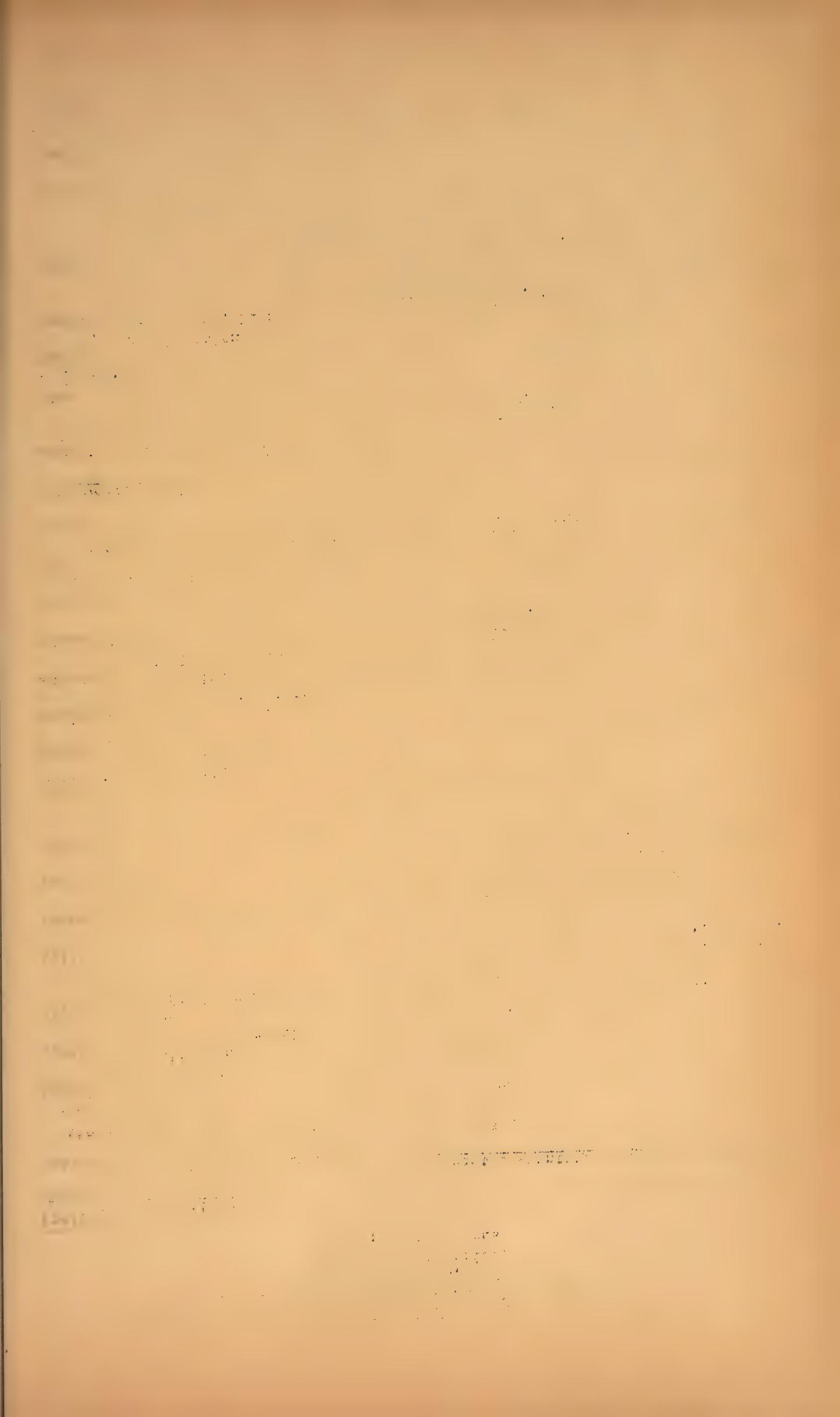
Waterworks Repair

Repair and Maintenance of all Existing Waterworks	1500
Sub-total	<u>1500 M. tons</u>

Medical Supply

Repair, Rehabilitation of Pharmaceutical Mfg. Plants	<u>1000</u>
Sub-total	<u>1000 M. tons</u>

Grand total 5505 Metric Tons



ALLOCATION OF CEMENT FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF WATER WORKS
 IN 3rd QUARTER, JAPANESE FISCAL YEAR, 1948
 OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, DECEMBER
 (Unit: Metric Tons)

Prefecture	Total	City, Town or Village
Hokkaido	71	Sapporo 12, Otaru 5, Muroran 10, Kushiro 1, Yuwamizawa 15, Yubari 1, Rumoe 12, Wakkanai 5, Monbetsu 5, Nemuro 5.
Aomori	2	Aomori 2
Iwate	3	Morioka 2, Ayasato 1.
Miyagi	12	Sendai 5, Shiogama 2, Tsunoda 1, Fudodo 1, Wakayanagi 1 Shida 2.
Akita	7	Akita 2, Honjyo 5.
Ibaraki	3	Ota 3.
Tochigi	8	Ashikaga 1, Kuzuo 2, Utsunomiya 5.
Saitama	6	Saitamaken-nan w.w. Aso. 3, Chichibu 1, Tokorozawa 1, Takashino w.w. Aso. 1.
Chiba	19	Chibaken w.w. 2, Choshi 1, Togane 1, Chiba 15.
Tokyo	190	Tokyo-to 190.
Kanagawa	52	Kanagawa-ken 10, Yokohama 20, Kawasaki 20, Odawara 2.
Niigata	13	Niigata 8, Nagaoka 1, Sanjyo 4.
Nagano	13	Nagano 10, Kongo 3.
Yamanashi	10	Usaguchi 10.
Gifu	33	Gifu 30, Tajimi 1, Naka 1, Isumi 1.
Toyama	2	Ido 1, Uetaki 1.
Shizuoka	5	Numazu 5.
Aichi	120	Nagoya 106, Toyohashi 6, Seto 1, Handa 1, Mitani 5, Toyokawa 1.
Mie	23	Susaka 8, Nagashima 15.
Kyoto	2	Maizuru 1, Mineyama 1.
Osaka	239	Osaka 206, Sukai 1, Fuso 3, Kishiwada 3, Furaichi 1, Tondabayashi 15, Toyonaka 5, Moriguchi 5.
Hyogo	88	Himeji 7, Akashi 20, Hanshin w.w. Aso. 6, Amagasaki 1, Motoyama 9, Naruo 2, Akaho 20, Sumoto 2, Aioi 2, Hidaka 1, Mita 2, Sumiyoshi 1, Kobe 15.
Wakayama	7	Wakayama 1, Ryumon 6.
Tottori	3	Yonago 2, Kurayoshi 1.
Okayama	10	Okayama 10.

Prefecture	Total	City, Town or Village
Hiroshima	15	Hiroshima 5, Kure 10.
Yamaguchi	110	Hikari 60, Magi 6, Yamaguchi 14, Ogoori 30.
Tokushima	2	Ikeda 2.
Kagawa	12	Nakama 12.
Fukuoka	50	Fukuoka 15, Kurume 30, Yawata 5.
Nagasaki	10	Sasebo 5, Hirado 5.
Miyazaki	2	Aburatsu 2.
Kagoshima	18	Makurazaki 1, Imaizumi 6, Shikine 1, Sakurajima 10.
Total	1,160	metric tons

ALLOCATION OF CEMENT FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF SEWAGE WORKS
 IN 3rd QUARTER, JAPANESE FISCAL YEAR 1948
 OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, DECEMBER
 (Unit: Metric Tons)

Prefecture	Total	City, Town or Village
Saitama	14	Kawaguchi 12, Kawagoe 2.
Tokyo	80	Tokyo-to 80.
Kanagawa	100	Yokohama 10, Kawasaki 90.
Gifu	59	Gifu 59.
Aichi	20	Nagoya 20.
Osaka	20	Osaka, 20.
Hyogo	18	Kobe 6, Nimeji 10, Sumiyoshi 2.
Tottori	1	Tottori 1.
Yamaguchi	15	Shimonoseki 15.
Kumamoto	13	Kumamoto 13.
Total	340	metric tons
GRAND TOTAL	1,500	metric tons

**ALLOCATION OF BLEACHING POWDER
FOR WATERWORKS AND SEWERAGES
FOR OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, DECEMBER, 1948
(Unit: Kgs)**

Prefecture	Later Treatment Plant	Allocation	Remarks
Hokkaido	Sapporo City	1,000	kgs.
	Hakodate City	4,000	
Aomori	Aomori City	70	
	Hirosaki City	50	
	Hachinoe City	50	
	Goshogawara Town	60	
Iwate	Iwanamaki Town	100	
	Iwayado Town	30	
	Maesawa Town	40	
	Yaezato Village	40	
Miyagi	Kisennama Town	440	
	Hakayanagi Town	50	
	Watanami Town	50	
	Fudo-do Village	30	
	Murata Village	40	
	Tsunoda Village	70	
	Iwasaki Town	30	
	Yanazu Town	20	
	Furukawa Town	30	
	Maruko Town	20	
Ibaraki	Taga Town	840	
	Ibaraki Mining Office	460	
	Inada Showa Water-Works Organization	720	
	Omegawa Water-Works Organization, Tsukuba Town	260	
	Miyashita Water-Works Organization, Tsukuba Town	100	
	Nishiyama-machi Water-Works Organization, Tsukuba Town	100	
Tochigi	Nikko Town	100	
Saitama	Sanitary Section	1,000	

Prefecture	Water Treatment Plant	Allocation	Remarks
Chiba	Tateyama Town	30 kgs.	
	Kisarazu City	50	
Yamanashi	Katsunuma Town	40	
	Shimoyoshida Town	40	
	Saruhashi Town	20	
Tokyo	Dai-Nihon Mining K. K.	1,500	
	Itsukaichi Agricultural Cooperative Organization	10	
	Ontakesan Water-Works Organization	10	
Kanagawa	Yokohama City	50	
	Water-Works Bureau, Kanagawa Prefecture	3,600	
	Sanitary Section	660	
Niigata	Niigata City	600	
	Nuzutsuka Town	150	
	Kosuto Town	70	
	Mitsuke Town	150	
	Sanitary Section	1,500	
Ishikawa	Anamizu Town	20	
	Nakajima Village	20	
	Kanaki Village	20	
	Kanazawa City	1,000	
	Komatsu City	600	
Gifu	Gifu City	600	
	Tajimi City	200	
	Mizunami Water-Works Organization	120	
Shizuoka	Takaoka Town	30	
Aichi	Sanitary Section	200	
	Nagoya City	7,000	
	Okazaki City	4,550	
Mie	Ueno City	10	
	Yotsukaichi City	150	

Prefecture	Water Treatment Plant	Allocation	Remarks
Kyoto	Kyoto City	6,000	lugs.
Osaka	Ikumiotsu City	120	
	Tadaoka Town	390	
	Tomitahayashi Town	330	
	Water-Works Section, Korien	100	
	Sanitary Equipment Section	2,660	
Hyogo	Takasago Mechanical Instru- ment Dept., Osaka Railway Bureau	1,000	
	Amagasaki City	210	
Nara	Koriyama Town	20	
Wakayama	Wakayama City	200	
Shimane	Matsue City	300	
Okayama	Nagashima Aiseien	50	
	Koshima Village	50	
	Takamatsu Town	10	
	Yatsuhama Town	10	
	Nagashima K. K.	90	
	Tamashima Town	40	
	Sanitary Section	4,000	
Hirosshima	Otearai Town	60	
	Toki Town	20	
Kagawa	Sanitary Section	2,200	
Saga	Minami-kawabetsu Village	490	
	Karatsu City	1,800	
	Saga City	1,000	
	Imari Town	1,400	
	Kashima Town	600	
	Sanitary Section	9,260	
Fukuoka	Fukuoka City	22,500	
	Kurume City	5,000	
	Moji City	4,200	

Prefecture	Water Treatment Plant	Allocation	Remarks
Fukuoka	Wakamatsu City	6,000	kgs.
	Kokura City	36,300	
	Nakama Town	300	
	Niike Mining Works Mitsui Mining K. K.	10,000	
Nagasaki	Nagasaki City	50,000	
	Sasebo City	2,000	
	Obayashi City	3,500	
Oita	Oita City	1,200	
	Usui Town	500	
	Beppu City	5,000	
Kumamoto	Kumamoto City	3,000	
	Kosa Town	10	
	Honwatari Town	140	
	Kumamoto Machines and Instruments Factory, Mitsu- bishi Heavy Industrial K. K.	2,000	
Miyazaki	Miyazaki City	4,000	
Kagoshima	Kagoshima City	15,000	
	Sanitary Section	4,140	
Emergency Reserve		20,000	
Grand Total		260,000	kgs.

I. TABLES OF DISTRIBUTION OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES & EQUIPMENT
January - September 1948

	<u>Controlled Medicines</u>	<u>Non-controlled Medicines</u>	<u>Patent Medicines</u>	<u>Dental Instruments</u>
Monthly Average 1947	¥ 78,100,308	¥ 523,388,259	¥ 153,583,938	¥ 14,594,688
1st Qtr 1948	185,793,317	395,105,731	238,809,583	13,405,173
2nd Qtr	220,347,739	995,382,056	337,583,712	14,745,774
1st Half	203,070,528	695,243,893	258,196,647	14,075,473
3rd Qtr	203,100,772	1,002,148,732	278,594,632	14,312,043
January 1948	132,258,793	350,649,001	219,136,281	9,689,010
February	112,433,735	394,856,319	336,600,286	14,395,307
March	312,687,422	439,811,873	160,692,183	16,131,201
April	284,234,034	1,084,698,314	416,168,905	16,487,954
May	275,316,865	1,025,595,541	256,918,952	18,223,145
June	205,155,585	875,852,313	339,663,279	13,548,028
July	223,907,876	933,581,326	261,077,855	16,369,085
August	167,488,843	1,109,061,147	325,709,132	11,604,361
September	217,905,596	963,803,724	247,996,910	14,962,684

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

	<u>Dental Materials</u>	<u>Rubber Sanitary Goods</u>	<u>Sanitary Materials (surgical dressings)</u>
Monthly Average 1947	¥ 5,710,765	¥ 5,997,865	¥ 6,702,127
1st Qtr 1948	6,621,412	10,270,232	23,353,161
2nd Qtr	8,139,339	11,633,023	58,177,115
1st Half	7,380,375	10,951,627	40,765,138
3rd Qtr	9,025,608	5,523,898	33,745,456
January 1948	5,644,409	14,408,535	24,379,372
February	5,532,734	8,166,716	18,602,569
March	8,687,093	8,235,446	27,077,542
April	7,970,527	11,554,323	27,050,527
May	11,462,087	12,865,210	124,383,762
June	9,539,185	14,567,907	127,568,920
July	6,561,404	16,850,570	108,445,585
August	12,163,117	20,055,806	126,984,269
September	8,352,303	12,808,701	101,236,369

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare

	Medical Instruments	Japanese Army Navy Surgical Instruments	Japanese Army Navy Medical Supplies	Totals
Monthly Average				
1947	¥12,316,977	¥ 687,961	¥ 6,986,792	¥ 808,069,680
1st Qtr 1948	14,838,353	797,490	2,442,885	891,437,342
2nd Qtr	18,685,704	398,745	1,356,393	1,666,449,600
1st Half	16,762,028	598,117	1,899,639	1,248,943,465
3rd Qtr	30,469,387	199,367	626,304	1,577,746,199
 January 1948				
February	11,681,697	115,577	3,693,410	771,656,084
March	14,280,921	32,146	0	114,900,733
April	18,552,442	2,244,747	1,192,360	165,312,309
May	22,851,379	0	3,252,588	1,874,268,550
June	23,451,936	0	0	1,748,217,498
July	21,295,850	0	0	1,607,191,067
August	28,732,220	516,890	661,215	1,596,704,026
September	30,902,220	11,643	1,090,942	1,806,188,471
	31,773,720	69,567	126,754	1,599,036,328

Source: Ministry of Welfare

II DISTRIBUTION OF MISCELLANEOUS DRUGS

Monthly Average	Amp Mapharsen	Bismuth Subsalicylate	Tablet Inj.	Tablet Sulfaethiazole	Tablet Sulfadiazine
	.04 gm	.06 gm	1.5 amp	15 amp	0.5 gm
1st Qtr '48	82,147	272,862	323,934	865	2,896,910
2nd Qtr	171,523	298,053	365,888	325	3,819,008
1st Half	126,835	285,457	344,911	595	3,357,959
3rd Qtr	302,687	514,251	339,147	0	14,911,986
 January					
February	56,400	254,330	297,210	2,596	4,913,600
March	14,042	44,597	10,098	0	174,320
April	176,000	519,660	664,494	0	3,602,810
May	153,310	422,360	430,370	970	3,029,560
June	180,670	343,480	465,870	0	3,465,555
July	179,590	128,320	201,425	0	4,961,910
August	275,540	589,660	509,740	0	10,874,757
September	283,170	446,104	213,580	0	17,401,880
	349,350	506,990	294,120	0	16,459,320

Source: Ministry of Welfare

III. DISTRIBUTION OF PENICILLIN

	<u>American</u>		<u>Japanese</u>	
	100,000 Cx. U.	200,000 Cx.U.	30,000 Cx.U.	100,000 Cx.U.

Monthly Average

1st Qtr 1948	0	0	109,335	16,005
2nd Qtr	2,643	5,300	1,403	134,424
1st Half	1,321	2,650	53,669	75,214
3rd Qtr	310	24,612	0	243,169
January 1948	0	0	191,872	0
February	0	0	61,898	0
March	0	0	129,235	48,016
April	0	0	4,208	80,863
May	4,182	487	0	159,928
June	3,748	15,412	0	162,482
July	120	33,117	0	213,285
August	0	23,217	0	219,479
September	809	17,591	0	296,742

Source: Ministry of Welfare

IV. DISTRIBUTION OF MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS

	<u>No. of Pieces</u>	<u>Yen Value of Distribution</u>
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Monthly Average

1947	1,581,254	12,316,977
1st Qtr 1948	1,554,196	14,838,353
2nd Qtr	2,035,523	18,685,704
1st Half	1,794,859	16,762,028
3rd Qtr	2,124,959	30,469,387

Distribution of Medical Instruments (Cont'd).

	<u>No. of Pieces</u>	<u>Yen Value of Distribution</u>
January 1948	1,594,880	11,681,697
February	1,631,155	14,280,921
March	1,436,552	18,552,442
April	1,875,705	22,851,379
May	2,440,121	23,451,936
June	1,790,743	21,295,850
July	2,249,281	28,732,220
August	2,038,951	30,902,220
September	2,086,644	31,773,720

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare

V. DISTRIBUTION OF DENTAL INSTRUMENTS & MATERIALS.

	<u>Dental Instruments</u>		<u>Dental Materials</u>
	<u>No. Pieces</u>	<u>Yen Value</u>	<u>Yen Value</u>
Monthly Average 1947	277,823	14,594,688	5,710,765
1st Qtr 1948	496,401	13,405,173	6,621,412
2nd Qtr	302,611	14,745,774	8,139,339
1st Half	399,506	14,075,473	7,380,375
3rd Qtr	243,409	14,312,043	9,025,608
January 1948	621,832	9,689,010	5,644,409
February	61,602	14,395,307	5,532,734
March	805,770	16,131,201	8,687,093
April	696,410	16,487,954	7,970,527
May	127,008	18,223,145	11,462,087
June	84,415	13,548,028	9,539,185
July	102,715	16,369,085	6,561,404
August	469,285	11,604,361	12,163,117
September	158,227	14,962,684	8,352,303

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare

VI. DISTRIBUTION OF X-RAY & ELECTROTHERAPY EQUIPMENT

<u>Monthly Average</u>	<u>X-ray</u>	<u>Ultra-Ultra-Short Violet Wave</u>	<u>Ray</u>	<u>Infra-Red Ray</u>	<u>Luminous Screens</u>	<u>Intensifying Screens</u>	<u>Electro-Surgical</u>	<u>Total</u>
1947	162	52	19	25	60	140	7	465
1st Qtr '48	187	35	66	.7	63	163	11	525.7
2nd Qtr	185	44	44	.7	93	230	17	613.7
1st Half	186	39	55	.7	78	196	14	568.7
3rd Qtr	437	44	61	1.7	174	283	8	1,009.0

Distribution of X-ray and Physiotherapy Equipment (Cont'd)

Monthly Average	X-ray	Ultra-Short Wave	Ultra-Violet Ray	Infra-Red Ray	Luminous Screens	Intensifying Screens	Electro-Surgical	Total
January 1948	117	22	79	0	67	151	13	449
February	182	30	6	1	21	138	4	382
March	263	53	113	1	100	200	17	747
April	145	43	45	2	65	196	26	521
May	211	48	39	0	129	230	15	672
June	199	41	47	0	86	263	10	646
July	451	76	97	1	100	200	12	937
August	544	18	52	1	150	300	5	1070
September	315	37	33	3	273	350	8	1019

VII. DISTRIBUTION OF RUBBER SANITARY GOODS

Monthly Average	Kgs	Yen Value
1947	39,003	5,997,865
1st Qtr 1948	42,914	10,270,232
2nd Qtr	51,998	11,633,023
1st Half	47,456	10,951,627
3rd Qtr	61,999	16,571,659
January 1948	42,564	14,408,535
February	35,863	8,166,716
March	60,315	8,235,446
April	42,433	11,554,323
May	48,319	12,865,210
June	65,241	14,567,907
July	69,737	16,850,570
August	73,658	20,055,806
September	42,605	12,808,701

Source: Ministry of Welfare & Japan Rubber Mfg. Coop. Assn.

VIII. DISTRIBUTION OF TEXTILE SANITARY MATERIALS

Monthly Average	Absorbent Cotton (kg)	Gauze (meter)	Staple Fiber & Band. Cloth (roll)	Triangular & Abdominal Band. (piece)	Lint (piece)
1947	63,708	583,172	135,060	30,111	5,845
1st Qtr 1948	100,089	389,798	0	0	0
2nd Qtr	159,336	3,922,550	340,916	5,811	486
1st Half	129,712	2,156,174	170,458	3,905	243
3rd Qtr	165,171	5,332,009	410,547	14,033	1,017

(Cont'd)

Distribution of Textile Sanitary Materials (Cont'd)

	Absorbent Cotton (kg)	Gauze (meter)	Staple Fiber & Band. Cloth (roll)	Triangular & Abdominal Band. (piece)	Lint (piece)
January '48	149,567	-	-	-	-
February	64,110	513,714	-	-	-
March	86,590	655,679	-	-	-
April	86,975	1,159,454	3,213	55	-
May	202,243	5,359,855	336,547	8,498	333
June	188,791	5,248,341	359,744	8,881	1,124
July	148,204	5,120,994	326,458	13,581	950
August	174,162	6,305,388	384,643	16,590	1,342
September	173,148	4,569,644	520,539	11,927	760

Source: Ministry of Welfare

IX. YEN VALUE OF DISTRIBUTION OF TEXTILE SANITARY MATERIALS

	Monthly Average	Yen Value
	1947	6,702,127
1st Qtr	1st Qtr 1948	23,353,161
	2nd Qtr	58,177,115
	1st Half	40,765,138
	3rd Qtr	33,745,456
	January 1948	24,379,372
	February	18,602,569
	March	27,077,542
	April	27,050,527
	May	124,383,762
	June	127,568,920
	July	108,445,585
	August	126,984,269
	September	101,236,369

Source: Ministry of Welfare

X. DISTRIBUTION OF X-RAY FILM: 1948
(Unit: doz.)

Monthly Average	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4-3/4 x 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 x 7	6-1/2 x 8-1/2	8 x 10
1947	-	209	837	726	1,679
1st Qtr '48	490	327	587	1,945	1,652
2nd Qtr	458	1,311	1,646	2,149	2,469
1st Half	474	819	1,116	2,047	2,060
3rd Qtr	964	1,345	16	2,280	3,545

(Cont'd)

Distribution of X-ray Film (Cont'd).

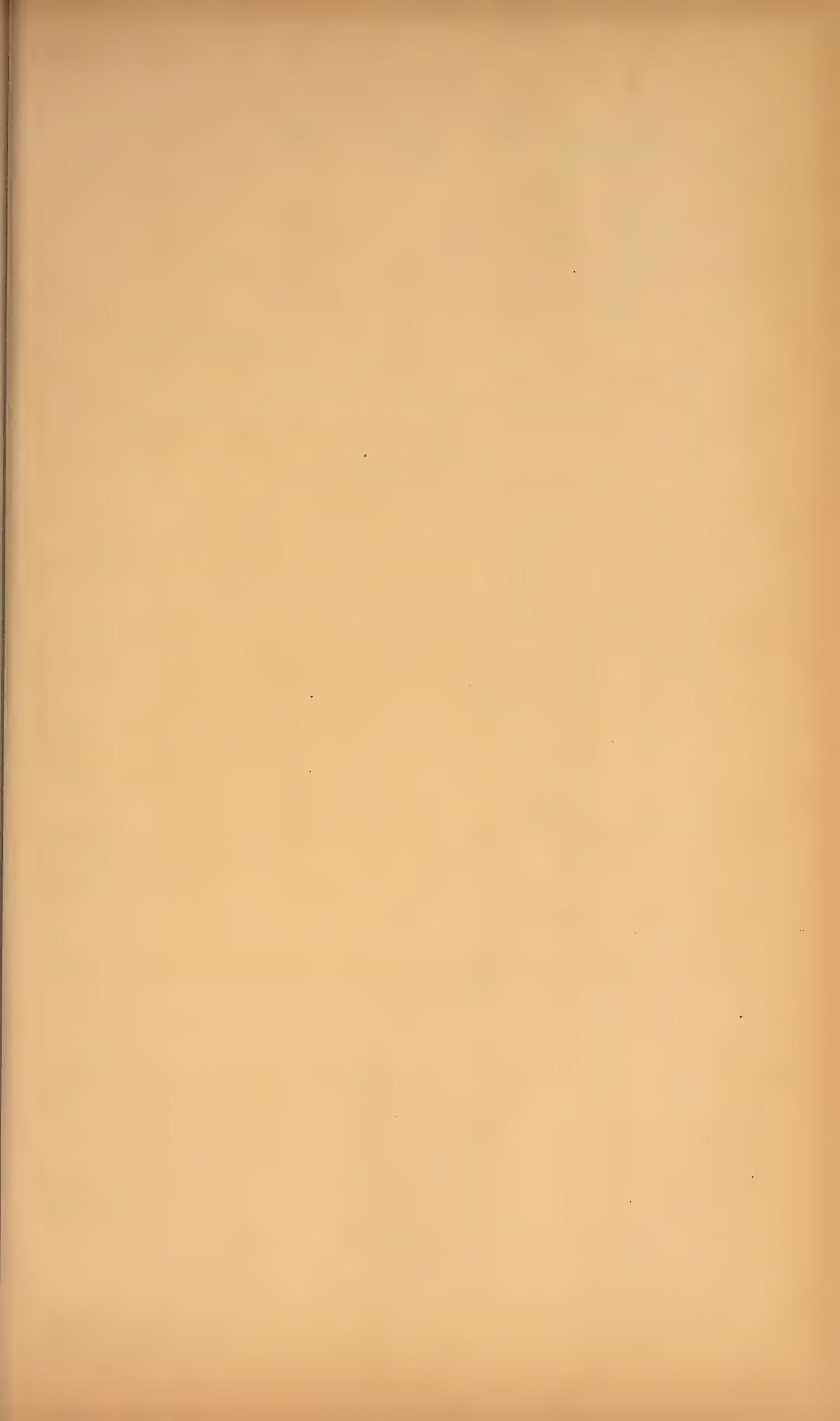
	<u>2 1/2 x 3 1/2</u>	<u>4-3/4 x 6 1/2</u>	<u>5 x 7</u>	<u>6 1/2 x 8 1/2</u>	<u>8 x 10</u>
January 1948	0	250	558	770	1,480
February	0	410	262	1,900	2,090
March	1,469	320	940	2,167	1,387
April	630	782	2,352	2,930	2,498
May	483	1,746	1,432	1,595	2,370
June	260	1,406	1,154	1,922	2,540
July	1,365	2,122	40	3,578	4,152
August	1,426	960	8	1,867	2,637
September	100	952	0	1,394	3,846

<u>Monthly Average</u>	<u>10 x 12</u>	<u>11 x 14</u>	<u>14 x 17</u>	<u>Tental</u>	<u>120 Rolls</u>	<u>35 mm Rolls</u>
1947	15,443	793	-	155	3,427	25,799
1st Qtr						
1948	14,665	907	-	510	2,275	13,457
2nd Qtr	16,754	635	87	1,150	7,293	24,653
1st Half	15,709	771	43	830	4,784	19,055
3rd Qtr	25,258	2,012	117	892	6,257	16,636
January 1948	11,623	836	0	520	2,746	8,238
February	14,742	732	0	170	1,608	17,787
March	17,631	1,154	0	840	2,471	14,347
April	13,324	774	30	798	6,325	20,652
May	21,240	838	112	1,216	12,458	29,770
June	15,698	292	120	1,436	3,097	23,536
July	23,460	1,512	0	1,036	7,247	16,281
August	26,716	2,011	350	775	5,405	13,185
September	25,598	2,514	0	865	6,120	20,442

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare

XI. DISTRIBUTION OF ANTHELMINTICS

<u>Monthly Averages</u>	<u>Santonin (tab)</u>
1947	43,333 kg 2,901,200 tablets
1st Qtr 1948	1,299,348
2nd Qtr	2,613,932
1st Half	2,456,640
3rd Qtr	5,339,923
January 1948	2,000,000
February	575,680
March	1,322,365
April	1,481,300
May	2,975,105
June	6,385,390
July	6,437,335
August	5,283,100
September	4,299,335



SOCIAL INSURANCE STATISTICS

SOCIAL INSURANCE STATISTICS
Benefits Granted Under Seamen's Insurance (Senin Hoken), Fiscal Year 1948/49, By Month

	April 1948 a/			May 1948		
	Cases b/	Days c/	Amount	Cases b/	Days c/	Amount
	Total	Per Case	Total	Total	Per Case	Total
			£			£
A. Short term benefits						
1. Medical care benefits d/	12,271	87,318	7	5,055,263	412	55,457
2. Dental care benefits e/	909	4,354	5	225,500	248	4,892
3. Nursing care benefits f/	392	24	567,226	1,447	191	3,780
4. Medical care expenses g/	871	25	1,244,776	1,426	20	305,608
5. Dental care expenses h/	25	1,244,776	1,426	22	1,345,180	1,619
6. Sickness & injury allow. i/	1,147	56,448	49	2,552,758	2,226	1,681,477
7. Funeral expenses j/	156	—	—	2,552,758	1,57	1,681,477
				2,552,758	171	468,840
				2,552,758	—	2,742
B. Unemployment benefits k/	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. Long-term benefits l/						
1. Lump sum grants						
a. Retirement allow. m/	222	—	—	6,023,249	723	723
b. Invalidity allow. n/	20	—	—	186,021	186	196
c. Survivors' allow. o/	663	—	—	1,600	—	—
2. Pensions p/						
a. Invalidity pension q/	15	—	—	143,781	13,071	143,781
b. Survivors' pension r/	544	—	—	710,230	2,510	710,230
	14,861	990	3	36,669	12,223	36,669
	255,761	472	140	142,897	1,021	142,897

(Continued)

	June 1948			July 1948		
	Cases b/	Days c/	Amount	Cases b/	Days c/	Amount
	Total	Per Case	Total	Per Case	Total Per Case	
A. Short-term benefits						
1. Medical care benefits d/	11,990	88,589	7	12,370	82,657	7
2. Dental care benefits e/	1,352	6,832	5	2,001	755,223	5
3. Nursing care benefits f/	588	10,436	18	858,000	1,459	5,998
4. Medical care expenses g/	850	21,225	25	1,401,078	1,648	1,741
5. Dental care expenses h/	1,314	43,529	33	1,241	24,679	20
6. Sickness & injury allow. i/	217	-	-	1,247	40,938	33
7. Funeral expenses j/	-	-	-	150	2,734,704	2,193
					2,322,980	2,019
B. Unemployment benefits k/						
C. Long-term benefits l/						
1. Lump-sum grants						
a. Retirement allow. m/	394	-	-	391,321	765	508
b. Invalidity allow. n/	7	-	-	91,645	13,092	21
c. Survivors' allow. o/	584	-	-	1,293,208	2,214	356
2. pensions p/						
a. Invalidity pension q/	-	-	-	355,752	708	-
b. Survivors' pension r/	174	-	-	226,775	10,799	-
				1,561,543	4,386	
				32,900	10,967	
				318,418	1,274	

See footnotes on next page.

Notes: */ Source: Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare.

a/ The Japanese fiscal year runs from 1 April to 31 March, but benefits paid in April are for the most part on claims arising in the preceding fiscal year. These are included in the figures shown above.

b/ As far as short-term benefits are concerned, the number of cases is not identical with the number of patients. Renewed incidence of illness in the same person, if occurring in the same month, is counted as two cases. The same principle applies to unemployment benefits.

c/ In regard to short-term benefits, a "day of service" in Japanese medical practice may be any one of the following: (1) An initial visit to a physician; (2) subsequent visits to a physician, provided some treatment is given or drug provided to the patient; (3) a day for which a drug had been provided even if the patient did not visit the physician again; (4) a visit to any additional physician even on the same day; (5) a day in the hospital.

d/ Medical and hospital care available free of charge to the primary insured and, beginning 1 September 1948 at half-price to his dependents, for as long as two years if necessary.

e/ Available on the same terms as d/

f/ The services of a nurse, when needed, are available on the same terms as d/ and e/.

g/ Whenever appropriate medical or hospital care was not readily available from insurance doctors or other insurance medical personnel or hospital, insured patients who obtained care elsewhere receive a refund of their expenses at insurance rates amounting to the full fee for the primary insured and, beginning 1 September 1948, 50 per cent for his dependents. Actually the refund amounts to less inasmuch as general medical treatment fees are above those set for insurance treatment.

h/ Cash reimbursement on the same conditions and at the same rates as g/. The reports received do not separate cash refunds received for dental care from those for medical care.

i/ Paid to insured (not dependents) temporarily disabled for work, beginning with the day of disability and continuing for the duration of his disability but not exceeding two years. The rate of compensation is 60 per cent of the taxable daily wage or 40 per cent when hospitalization is provided and the insured has no dependents. In occupational cases, the above time limit does not apply and the rate of compensation is 100 per cent of wages during the first four months and 60 per cent thereafter.

j/ A lump sum amounting to the last two months of taxable wages received is paid to the bereaved family. If there are no survivors entitled to this benefit, the costs of the funeral are refunded, within the above limit, to the person arranging for it. From 1 September 1948 one month's wages will be paid upon the death of a dependent.

k/ A cash benefit payable to the insured after an initial waiting period of one week (in each benefit year) for the duration of his employment but not more than 180 days. The rate of compensation is based on the taxable daily wage of the last, or the last two months, whichever is higher, and varies in inverse relation thereto from 40 to 80 per cent of it per day of unemployment.

l/ All data given refer to cases and amounts certified. Actual payment may be larger or smaller, depending on the carry-over from the preceding and to the following months.

m/ One-time lump-sum grants in lieu of old-age pension paid to insured withdrawing from the system after at least six months of covered employment but short of the time required to qualify for the pension. (From 1 September 1948, the qualifying period will be changed in all cases except withdrawal on account of off-duty death, marriage or child-birth from 6 months to three years). Depending on the length of covered employment, the benefit will amount to between 1 and 23 times the average monthly wage subject to a maximum in certain specified cases where more than one allowance is paid.

n/ One-time lump-sum grants payable for minor disabilities provided the insured had been in covered employment at least six months prior to the incidence of the disabling sickness or injury. The amount is a

flat sum corresponding to 10 times the last monthly wage in off-duty cases and varies from 2 to 25 times the last monthly wage in duty-connected cases.

c/ A variety of lump-sum grants payable to survivors who cannot qualify for a survivor's pension. The most important case is that of on-duty death of the insured who leaves no one entitled to a survivor's pension. In this case six times the last monthly wage is granted plus an additional amount for service in excess of 15 years.

p/ The yen figures refer to annual pension amounts.

q/ Payable after six months of covered employment (3 years, prior to 1 December 1947) except in duty-connected cases in which no qualifying period is required. In duty-connected cases the annual pension amount varies from 5 to 8 times the last monthly taxable wage depending on the degree of disability. In non-duty connected cases it is four times the last monthly wage. Both amounts are raised for service in excess of 15 years but must not exceed in any case 12 times the last monthly wage. In duty-connected cases of severe nature additional amounts are payable since 1 September 1948 for the spouse and each dependent child of the invalid.

r/ Payable to survivors of insured deceased after 15 years of covered employment, except in duty-connected cases in which no qualifying period is required. The annual amount in most off-duty cases is one-half of the annual old-age pension received or to which the deceased would have been entitled. In duty-connected cases the annual amount is five times the last monthly wage. In duty-connected cases additional sums are paid for service in excess of 15 years. In all cases an additional ten times the daily wage is added for each surviving child.

DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASE IN JAPAN
FOR THE WEEK ENDED 6 NOVEMBER 1948

During the forty-fifth week ended 6 November 1948 there were reported 8,855 cases of communicable disease compared with 9,348 cases in the preceding week. Complete reports were received from all prefectures.

Tuberculosis cases decreased 7 percent, from 6,808 last week to 6,301 currently. This was 11 percent greater, however, than the number (5,670) reported in the forty-fifth week of 1947. The current and cumulative case rates were 410.8 and 481.0 respectively.

The number of measles cases (411) was 37 percent higher than last week (299). The current figure was two-thirds of the total (617) recorded in the corresponding week of 1947. There were increases this week in 25 prefectures, decreases in 12, and no change in 9. The largest increase occurred in Hokkaido (36 cases), where the number of cases (117) accounted for 23 percent of the total figure reported. The current and cumulative case rates were 26.8 and 70.8 respectively.

There was a 17 percent decrease in whooping cough cases, from 613 to 510 currently. The figure for this week was 28 percent less than the number (711) recorded in the same week of 1947. Twenty-four prefectures reported decreases from last week, 15 recorded increases, and there was no change in 7. The largest decrease occurred in Gumma Prefecture, from 71 cases to 17 currently. The current and cumulative case rates were 33.2 and 67.9 respectively.

Pneumonia cases (878) increased 8 percent from last week (815). The current number was more than 30 percent less than the figure (1,269) recorded for the corresponding week of 1947. The current and cumulative case rates were 57.2 and 144.2 respectively.

The number of influenza cases (17) was 37 percent less than the figure (27) reported last week. In the forty-fifth week of 1947 there were 26 cases, approximately 53 percent more than the current number. There were 8 cases this week in Shiga Prefecture and 1 to 3 cases each in 6 additional prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.1 and 3.8 respectively.

Diphtheria cases remained about the same, 349 last week and 355 currently. There were 42 deaths compared with 30 in the preceding week. The current number of cases was 38 percent less than the total (571) for the same week of 1947 and 70 percent less than the figure (1,166) recorded in the corresponding period of 1946. Twenty-three prefectures reported increases over last week, 19 showed decreases, and 4 reported no change. The current and cumulative case rates were 23.1 and 19.3 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 2.7 and 1.7.

There were nearly 30 percent fewer cases of dysentery this week (99) than there were in the week before (139). Deaths decreased from 89 to 36 currently. Cases this week were 38 percent of the number (260) in the forty-fifth week of 1947 and only 8 percent of those (1,265) in the corresponding period of 1946. There were decreases this week in 25 prefectures, small increases in 13, and no change in 8. The current and cumulative case rates were 6.5 and 20.6 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 2.3 and 5.7.

The number of typhoid fever cases this week (140) was 8 percent more than the figure recorded last week (130). Deaths, however, decreased from 26 to 20. Current cases were a little more than half of the number (265) reported in the same week of 1947 and somewhat more than one-fifth of these (623) in the corresponding period of 1946. There were decreases this week in 17 prefectures, increases in 17, and no change in 12. The current and cumulative case rates were 9.1 and 12.1 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 1.3 and 1.5.

Paratyphoid fever cases (25) decreased 42 percent from last week (43). There was one death compared with 4 in the preceding week. The current number of cases was 42 percent of the figure (59) recorded in the corresponding period of 1947 and approximately one-sixth of those (149) in the same week of 1946. Sixteen prefectures had from 1 to 3 cases each, and the remaining 30 prefectures reported that they had no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.6 and 3.8 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.1 and 0.2.

One case of smallpox was reported this week compared with none in the previous week. No deaths have occurred for 16 weeks. No cases were reported in the forty-fifth week of 1947, but in the same week of 1946 there were 13. Although the one confirmed case of smallpox (in Osaka Prefecture) was reported this week, the Ministry of Welfare also received a telegraphic report stating that there were 15 suspected cases in Hokkaido. These were not included in the regular statistical report because Japanese authorities had not confirmed them. The current case rate was 0.1 and both the cumulative case and death rates were less than 0.1.

There were 3 typhus fever cases this week compared with 1 in the preceding week. No deaths have been reported for 17 weeks. In the same weeks of 1947 and 1946 there were 7 and 21 cases respectively. All the current cases occurred in Tokyo-to. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.2 and 0.7 respectively. The cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

Malaria cases this week (38) were 25 percent less than the number (51) last week. There was one death compared with 2 in the week before. Current cases were 40 percent of the 1947 figure (95) for the same week and approximately one-ninth of the corresponding 1946 figure (337). There were 11 cases this week in Shiga Prefecture, from 1 to 4 cases each in 17 prefectures, and no cases in 28 prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.5 and 6.9 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.1 and less than 0.1.

Nineteen cases of Japanese "B" encephalitis were reported this week compared with 8 in the preceding week. Reports received showed 10 deaths whereas there were 22 in the previous week. In the forty-fifth weeks of 1947 and 1946 there were 1 and 2 cases respectively. The current number of cases represents 6 confirmed cases and 13 suspect cases. Corresponding death figures are 6 from confirmed cases and 4 from suspect cases. Corrected reports from most of the prefectures have been received and revised figures covering the past three months should soon be available. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.2 and 12.1 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.7 and 3.6.

The number of scarlet fever cases (43) was 25 percent less than the figure (57) for last week. There were 3 deaths compared with 1 previously. There were 61 and 47 cases respectively in the forty-fifth weeks of 1947 and 1946. Tokyo-to had 11 cases this week, Fukuoka had 7, and 17 additional prefectures reported from 1 to 3 cases each. The remaining 27 prefectures reported that they had no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.8 and 3.4 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.2 and less than 0.1.

Epidemic meningitis increased from 8 cases last week to 15 currently. There were no deaths, however, compared with 6 in the previous week. The 1947 and 1946 case figures for the comparable periods were 20 and 15 respectively. Eleven prefectures had one or two cases each this week, and there were no cases in the remaining 35 prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.0 and 2.8 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.7.

There continued to be no cholera or plague.

The current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases were 4,007 and 189,096 respectively; for gonorrhea, 3,490 and 194,857; and for chancroid, 580 and 32,505. All current totals were higher than in the previous week when there were reported 3,162 cases of syphilis, 3,117 cases of gonorrhea, and 549 cases of chancroid. Current syphilis cases were 36 percent higher than in the forty-fifth week of 1947 (2,951). The other two venereal diseases, however, were less than in the same week of 1947 when there were reported 4,028 cases of gonorrhea and 690 cases of chancroid. The current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases were: syphilis, 261.2 and 274.0 respectively; gonorrhea, 227.5 and 282.3; and chancroid, 37.8 and 47.1.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDED 6 November 1948

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	15	2	1063	140	3	-	932	65
AOMORI	1	-	190	10	-	-	116	23
IWATE	2	1	246	28	3	-	524	59
MIYAGI	13	-	390	21	5	-	223	21
AKITA	9	-	488	32	1	1	194	47
YAMAGATA	2	-	229	22	-	-	235	34
FUKUSHIMA	7	1	180	14	1	1	467	101
IBARAKI	4	1	271	10	6	5	715	313
TOCHIGI	7	1	280	23	-	1	271	103
GUMMA	4	3	200	42	1	-	468	110
SAITAMA	13	3	306	26	2	-	392	161
CHIBA	4	-	131	5	3	-	271	64
TOKYO	21	3	820	103	10	4	1473	329
KANAGAWA	10	3	375	35	2	2	291	84
NIIGATA	11	1	551	44	1	-	591	71
TOYAMA	-	8	117	24	1	2	60	14
ISHIKAWA	4	-	229	15	1	-	35	9
FUKUI	3	-	102	8	1	-	197	33
YAMANASHI	-	-	55	-	-	-	68	10
NAGANO	7	-	339	17	4	-	326	51
GIFU	5	-	104	11	4	1	396	149
SHIZUOKA	12	2	234	28	2	-	319	158
AICHI	13	-	378	31	2	2	680	290
MIE	4	-	210	19	1	1	181	60
SHIGA	-	-	74	3	-	-	93	23
KYOTO	5	-	225	23	3	1	294	74
OSAKA	9	-	250	22	1	-	498	98
HYOGO	13	1	387	40	5	1	435	90
NARA	1	-	111	7	1	-	41	9
WAKAYAMA	8	1	102	5	1	-	53	14
TOTTORI	3	1	64	4	-	-	67	28
SHIMANE	12	-	241	15	4	1	206	74
OKAYAMA	11	2	225	23	2	-	194	78
HIROSHIMA	15	-	344	13	1	-	315	129
YAMAGUCHI	7	-	265	9	8	4	238	100
TOKUSHIMA	2	2	103	15	-	3	149	30
KAGAWA	2	-	111	12	-	-	132	38
EHIME	6	-	304	32	1	1	354	111
KOCHI	10	-	131	6	5	-	103	28
FUKUOKA	21	2	715	44	2	-	421	122
SAGA	12	-	459	29	1	1	175	67
NAGASAKI	12	4	*387	46	4	1	*245	*95
KUMAMOTO	4	-	138	12	2	1	211	96
OITA	13	-	461	43	2	1	184	110
MIYAZAKI	12	-	337	33	2	1	238	77
KAGOSHIMA	6	-	385	32	-	-	149	53
TOTAL	355	42	*13307	1176	99	36	*14220	*3903
RATE								
Current	23.1	2.7	19.3	1.7	6.5	2.3	20.6	5.7
Previous	22.8	2.0			9.1	5.8		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 6 November 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	9	-	364	23	1	-	120	3
AKITA	3	-	119	13	3	-	45	3
IWATE	2	1	79	8	1	-	52	5
MIYAGI	7	-	175	16	-	-	121	3
AKITA	1	1	73	14	-	-	14	3
YAMAGATA	-	-	68	11	-	-	25	1
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	171	23	2	-	74	2
IBARAKI	1	-	142	18	-	-	80	3
TOCHIGI	2	-	133	23	-	-	50	4
GUNMA	1	-	104	15	-	-	54	1
SAITAMA	4	1	211	38	1	-	42	3
CHIBA	1	-	221	10	-	-	52	-
TOKYO	26	2	1081	116	3	-	625	23
KANAGAWA	7	2	409	45	1	-	104	-
NIIGATA	3	-	248	30	1	-	91	8
TOYAMA	-	1	136	17	1	-	28	2
ISHIKAWA	-	-	65	11	1	-	11	1
FUKUI	2	-	118	6	-	-	19	1
YAMANASHI	-	-	21	-	-	-	11	3
MAGAJO	2	-	437	33	-	-	61	4
GIFU	4	-	330	44	-	-	63	5
SHIZUOKA	6	-	270	29	3	-	141	7
AIUCHI	3	2	372	43	1	-	85	7
MIE	5	-	271	31	-	-	62	7
SHIGA	-	-	45	3	-	-	15	-
KYOTO	2	-	255	43	-	-	66	6
OSAKA	9	-	322	73	2	1	62	3
HYOGO	7	2	348	65	-	-	29	2
NARA	-	3	87	9	-	-	11	1
WAKAYAMA	1	-	114	14	-	-	15	-
TOTTORI	1	-	82	3	-	-	13	1
SHIMANE	2	1	104	12	-	-	62	1
OIWAYA	4	-	168	28	-	-	14	1
HIROSHIMA	3	-	229	20	-	-	53	1
YAMAGUCHI	2	-	75	9	-	-	11	1
TOKUSHIMA	4	4	105	15	-	-	7	-
KAGAWA	-	-	47	11	-	-	31	3
EHIME	6	-	149	13	-	-	32	-
KOCHI	1	-	143	15	-	-	35	1
FUKUOKA	2	-	164	17	2	-	43	3
SAGA	1	-	46	3	-	-	16	2
NAGASAKI	-	-	59	11	-	-	16	1
KUMAMOTO	1	-	22	4	-	-	21	1
OITA	1	-	110	13	1	-	23	2
MIYAZAKI	4	-	51	5	-	-	15	2
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	17	3	1	-	8	-
TOTAL	140	20	8360	1006	25	1	2628	131
RATE								
Current	9.1	1.3	12.1	1.5	1.6	0.1	3.8	0.2
Previous	8.5	1.7			2.8	0.3		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 6 November 1948

Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	2	-	403	2	1	-	176	34
AOMORI	-	-	16	-	-	-	57	16
IWATE	-	-	15	1	-	-	16	4
MIYAGI	1	-	74	1	1	-	105	9
AKITA	-	-	21	-	2	-	69	13
YAMAGATA	-	-	21	-	-	-	38	11
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	32	1	2	-	78	16
IBARAKI	1	-	51	-	1	-	71	19
TOCHIGI	-	-	42	-	-	-	11	2
GUMMA	-	-	82	3	-	-	28	7
SAITAMA	3	-	94	1	1	-	23	10
CHIBA	-	-	14	-	1	-	39	5
TOKYO	11	-	463	7	2	-	395	101
GANAGAWA	1	-	79	3	2	-	101	22
NIIGATA	1	-	26	1	-	-	52	7
TOYAMA	-	1	7	1	-	-	23	7
ISHIKAWA	-	-	4	-	-	-	10	4
FUKUI	1	-	4	-	-	-	16	3
YAMANASHI	-	-	32	-	-	-	20	2
NAGANO	3	-	115	1	-	-	38	12
GIFU	-	-	48	-	-	-	13	4
SHIZUOKA	2	-	46	3	-	-	50	13
AICHI	-	-	112	-	-	-	22	5
MIE	-	-	36	1	-	-	12	-
SHIGA	1	-	44	-	-	-	7	2
KYOTO	1	-	86	-	-	-	59	32
OSAKA	1	-	78	1	-	-	82	19
HYOGO	-	-	40	1	1	-	37	11
NARA	-	-	6	-	-	-	8	2
WAKAYAMA	-	-	6	1	-	-	8	1
TOTTORI	-	-	5	-	-	-	24	7
SHIMANE	-	-	14	-	-	-	14	8
OKAYAMA	2	-	35	1	-	-	8	3
HIROSHIMA	-	-	19	-	-	-	19	5
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	14	-	-	-	17	1
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	5	2
KAGAWA	1	-	22	-	-	-	8	-
EHIME	1	-	24	-	1	-	19	7
KOCHI	-	-	11	-	-	-	5	2
FUKUOKA	7	2	44	3	-	-	39	7
SAGA	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	1
NAGASAKI	-	-	15	-	-	-	25	12
KUMAMOTO	-	-	1	-	-	-	17	9
OITA	-	-	8	-	-	-	10	5
MIYAZAKI	2	-	5	-	-	-	7	3
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	7	-	-	-	24	10
TOTAL	43	3	2330	33	15	-	1911	475
FATE								
Current	2.8	0.2	3.4	0.0	1.0	-	2.8	0.7
Previous	3.7	0.1			0.5	0.4		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 6 November 1948

Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPING COUGH		TUBERCULOSIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	117	2890	93	5011	453	25930
AOMORI	4	481	4	495	32	4951
IWATE	6	1013	5	567	139	8089
MIYAGI	6	1002	9	1021	106	7037
AKITA	5	297	11	695	111	5620
YAMAGATA	1	488	3	615	56	4264
FUKUSHIMA	38	654	11	610	146	6759
IBARAKI	5	642	1	**520	100	*4689
TOCHIGI	-	240	7	954	75	4318
GUMMA	1	331	17	1403	74	*3652
SAITAMA	-	88	10	880	137	5500
CHIBA	-	98	1	398	89	4598
TOKYO	6	878	25	3646	629	37398
KANAGAWA	1	192	6	1430	266	13347
NIIGATA	17	*1276	38	*2957	198	*10025
TOYAMA	5	925	14	1926	92	7522
ISHIKAWA	9	734	15	1145	138	5690
FUKUI	7	1324	8	649	73	2098
YAMANASHI	-	46	2	261	13	1535
NAGANO	-	1026	32	1652	134	7573
GIFU	39	2022	13	701	106	4993
SHIZUOKA	1	895	5	714	185	7867
AICHI	2	1064	16	1729	140	12005
MIE	6	1307	8	539	54	3760
SHIGA	-	520	8	680	54	2829
KYOTO	5	855	26	1349	319	9728
OSAKA	2	813	10	1040	374	16973
HYOGO	2	1341	22	888	154	6701
NARA	-	102	2	106	26	1951
WATAYAMA	6	289	-	145	39	2112
TOTTORI	-	877	-	154	41	3380
SHIMANE	21	475	12	1717	73	6946
OKAYAMA	-	3279	13	820	170	6311
HIROSHIMA	12	4546	4	846	142	12711
TOKUSHIMA	1	1659	-	123	46	2656
KAGAWA	-	2223	-	237	48	2490
EIGA	1	4091	11	1145	145	8154
KOCHI	2	2158	2	208	43	2640
FUKUOKA	32	1267	24	3148	283	17323
SAGA	-	300	1	676	54	3226
NAGASAKI	18	*669	8	*585	125	*6580
KUMAMOTO	16	1169	2	549	71	3794
OITA	2	590	1	523	124	4896
KYUZAKI	1	389	1	303	104	3602
KAGOSHIMA	13	899	7	723	126	3767
YAMAGUCHI	1	338	2	356	194	3797
TOTAL	411	*48862	510	*46839	6301	*331987
RATE						
Current	26.8	70.8	33.2	67.9	410.8	481.0
Previous	19.5		40.0		443.8	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 6 November 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA		INFLUENZA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	75	7152	1	150
AOMORI	12	1777	-	15
IWATE	34	1604	-	25
MIYAGI	27	2324	-	9
AKITA	26	1673	-	-
YAMAGATA	14	1292	-	10
FUKUSHIMA	32	2962	-	25
IBARAKI	21	*3304	-	-
TOCHIGI	5	1873	-	45
GUMMA	21	2029	1	31
SAITAMA	14	1719	-	68
CHIBA	6	1016	-	-
TOKYO	37	5303	-	130
KA NAGAWA	14	2965	-	63
NIIGATA	33	*3928	-	48
TOYAMA	13	3415	3	33
ISHIKAWA	12	1882	-	77
FUKUI	11	843	-	94
YAMA NASHI	7	677	-	21
NAGANO	21	2376	-	35
GIFU	44	2363	-	55
SHIZUOKA	14	2269	-	23
AICHI	18	2920	-	83
MIE	9	1690	-	12
SHIGA	12	1070	8	165
KYOTO	31	1542	-	118
OSAKA	9	2319	2	115
HYOGO	11	1342	1	13
NAPA	2	429	-	9
WA KAYAMA	3	1904	-	68
TOTTOPI	2	870	-	12
SHI NANE	17	2636	-	33
OKAYAMA	13	1621	-	52
HIROSHIMA	20	3262	-	280
YAMAGUCHI	8	1153	1	6
TOKUSHIMA	12	1912	-	67
KAGAWA	1	1084	-	10
EHIME	39	4629	-	138
KOCHI	6	1428	-	4
FUKUOKA	72	4443	-	316
SAGA	15	1857	-	11
NAGASAKI	16	*1667	-	9
KUMAMOTO	11	1735	-	29
OITA	8	1018	-	83
MIYAZAKI	23	820	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	27	1452	-	3
TOTAL	878	*99549	17	2593
RATE				
Current	57.2	144.2	1.1	3.8
Previous	53.1		1.8	

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				JAP. B ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	1	-	104	-	-	-	8	7
AOMORI	3	-	40	-	-	-	54	20
IBARAKI	-	-	32	1	-	-	203	74
MIYAGI	-	-	31	-	-	-	*257	*59
AKITA	-	-	25	-	-	-	150	44
YAMAGATA	-	-	21	-	-	-	*224	*56
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	40	-	-	-	*70	23
IBARAKI	2	-	*47	-	-	-	344	92
TOCHIGI	-	-	36	-	12	2	135	45
GUMMA	-	-	13	-	-	-	147	44
SAITAMA	-	-	25	-	-	-	252	71
CHIBA	-	-	33	-	-	-	384	71
TOKYO	1	-	295	3	1	1	2095	560
GANAGAWA	-	-	78	1	-	-	*589	170
NIIGATA	1	-	96	-	-	-	265	52
TOYAMA	1	-	46	1	-	-	121	53
IHIKAWA	1	-	32	2	-	-	139	68
FUKUI	-	-	23	1	-	-	65	21
YAMANASHI	-	-	23	-	-	-	113	40
NAGANO	-	-	14	1	6	6	329	79
GIFU	1	-	40	-	-	-	108	38
SHIZUOKA	-	-	41	-	-	-	430	138
AICHI	-	-	48	-	-	-	500	134
MIE	-	-	58	-	-	-	89	32
SHIGA	11	1	2235	5	-	-	90	35
KYOTO	4	-	79	2	-	-	79	42
OSAKA	-	-	43	-	-	-	136	86
HYOGO	-	-	61	1	-	-	*142	*73
NARA	-	-	30	-	-	-	17	10
WAKAYAMA	1	-	18	-	-	-	18	12
TOTTORI	-	-	45	1	-	-	*30	12
SHIIGANE	-	-	32	-	-	-	18	10
OKAYAMA	1	-	44	3	-	-	79	23
HIROSHIMA	2	-	104	-	-	-	39	17
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	45	-	-	-	52	14
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	20	-	-	-	26	8
KAGAWA	-	-	23	1	-	-	20	6
EHIME	-	-	102	4	-	-	*65	*34
KOCHI	-	-	21	-	-	-	*43	*22
FUKUOKA	4	-	231	3	-	-	63	6
SAGA	-	-	40	1	-	-	31	11
NAGASAKI	1	-	*59	-	-	-	*32	*12
KUMAMOTO	1	-	59	3	-	-	38	11
OITA	-	-	50	-	-	-	16	5
MIYAZAKI	-	-	16	-	-	-	73	20
KAGOSHIMA	1	-	154	-	-	-	148	46
TOTAL	38	1	*4752	34	19	10	*8326	*2506
RATE								
Current	2.5	0.1	6.9	0.0	1.2	0.7	12.1	3.6
Previous	3.3	0.1			0.5	1.4		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 6 November 1948

Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Deaths	
HOKKAIDO	-	-	11	-	-	-	19	3
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	1
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
IBARAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	1
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1
CHIBA	-	-	2	-	-	-	6	-
TOKYO	-	-	1	-	3	-	44	3
KA NAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	2
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMA NASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
GIFU	-	-	1	-	-	-	31	2
SHIZUOKA	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
A ICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
KYOTO	-	-	2	-	-	-	38	1
OSAKA	1	-	1	-	-	-	145	9
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
NAPA	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-
WA KAYA MA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	1	-	-	-	11	1
OKAYAMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
HIFOSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	11	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	1
SAGA	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
NA GASA KI	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	2
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
 TOTAL	1	-	32	1	3	-	464	33
 RATE								
Current	0.1	-	0.0	0.0	0.2	-	0.7	0.0
Previous	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946, 1947 and 1948

DISEASES	Week Ended			Cumulative Number		
	6 Nov 1948	8 Nov 1947	9 Nov 1946	1948	1947	1946
Cases						
Diphtheria	355	571	1166	13307	24603	42162
Dysentery	99	260	1265	14220	38559	84936
Typhoid	140	265	623	8360	16518	40590
Paratyphoid	25	59	149	2628	4377	8175
Smallpox	1	-	13	32	387	17682
Typhus Fever	3	7	21	464	1025	30788
Malaria	38	95	337	4752	11273	NA
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	1203
Scarlet Fever	43	61	47	2330	2280	1753
Epidemic Meningitis	15	20	15	1911	3225	1344
Jap B Encephalitis	19	1	2	8326	252	NA
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths						
Diphtheria	42	46	77	1176	2022	3308
Dysentery	36	62	260	3903	7104	12302
Typhoid	20	42	75	1006	2034	4821
Paratyphoid	1	7	14	131	249	420
Smallpox	-	-	2	1	38	2715
Typhus Fever	-	-	4	33	83	2882
Malaria	1	1	-	34	22	NA
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	513
Scarlet Fever	3	-	1	33	52	89
Epidemic Meningitis	-	10	3	475	1048	374
Jap B. Encephalitis	10	1	1	2506	131	NA
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946, 1947 and 1948

DISEASES	Week Ended			Cumulative Rates		
	6 Nov 1948	8 Nov 1947	9 Nov 1946	1948	1947	1946
Case Rate						
Diphtheria	23.1	33.2	80.7	19.3	36.6	64.9
Dysentery	6.5	17.4	87.6	20.6	57.3	130.7
Typhoid	9.1	17.7	43.1	12.1	24.5	62.5
Paratyphoid	1.6	3.9	10.3	3.8	6.5	12.6
Smallpox	0.1	-	0.9	0.0	0.6	27.2
Typhus Fever	0.2	0.5	1.5	0.7	1.5	47.4
Malaria	2.5	6.4	23.3	6.9	16.7	NA
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	1.9
Scarlet Fever	2.8	4.1	3.3	3.4	3.4	2.7
Epidemic Meningitis	1.0	1.3	1.0	2.8	4.8	2.1
Jap B. Encephalitis	1.2	0.1	0.1	12.1	0.4	NA
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Death Rate						
Diphtheria	2.7	3.1	5.3	1.7	3.0	5.1
Dysentery	2.3	4.1	18.0	5.7	10.6	18.9
Typhoid	1.3	2.8	5.2	1.5	3.0	7.4
Paratyphoid	0.1	0.5	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.6
Smallpox	-	-	0.1	0.0	0.1	4.2
Typhus Fever	-	-	0.3	0.0	0.1	4.4
Malaria	0.1	0.1	-	0.0	0.0	NA
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	0.8
Scarlet Fever	0.2	-	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Epidemic Meningitis	-	0.7	0.2	0.7	1.6	0.6
Jap B. Encephalitis	0.7	0.1	0.1	3.6	0.2	NA
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT
OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDED 6 November 1948

(C) Current cases
(T) Total cases for
year to date

PREFECTURE	CHANCRID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)
HOKKAIDO	9	826	144	8137	104	6555
AKITA	3	343	17	2459	13	1688
IWATE	1	91	19	907	37	1358
MIYAGI	5	*442	22	2245	53	2133
AKITA	1	180	25	2003	32	2129
YAMAGATA	-	56	7	921	32	1994
FUKUSHIMA	13	378	38	2833	45	2562
IBARAKI	4	616	48	2725	46	2899
TOCHIGI	2	295	21	2559	45	3732
GUMMA	6	216	3	2090	57	2628
SAITAMA	4	296	42	1929	58	1944
CHIBA	2	902	4	5930	8	5198
TOKYO	29	*1656	298	12178	271	12687
KANAGAWA	29	1649	204	11921	194	8484
NIIGATA	3	373	20	2728	57	3208
TOYAMA	1	239	26	2180	29	2364
ISHIKAWA	8	351	36	1900	36	1846
FUKUI	3	177	31	1392	31	1497
YAMANASHI	5	141	14	1228	33	938
NAGANO	3	219	45	5959	57	4877
GIFU	11	477	100	3136	53	1833
SHIZUOKA	11	492	93	4684	111	4983
AICHI	152	6451	293	17319	335	15315
MIE	5	502	30	2233	45	3276
SHIGA	2	425	7	1212	23	1405
KYOTO	48	1506	175	6192	275	6726
OSAKA	47	1670	300	9320	515	11339
HYOGO	36	2141	189	13113	229	18393
NARA	3	561	55	2151	51	2412
WAKAYAMA	9	654	95	3727	40	2678
TOTTORI	2	211	23	2038	26	1776
SHIMANE	3	100	12	770	17	925
OKAYAMA	10	885	62	4003	75	3958
HIROSHIMA	14	1042	152	6901	101	4959
YAMAGUCHI	31	946	171	6562	202	5443
TOKUSHIMA	5	200	24	1086	32	1211
KAGAWA	5	304	15	1081	26	1560
EHIME	-	298	29	2311	47	2432
KOCHI	1	213	14	1374	19	1112
FUKUOKA	24	2262	290	*13260	222	11429
SAGA	3	248	26	3177	33	2478
NAGASAKI	9	*563	79	*4811	68	*3793
KUMAMOTO	3	295	53	3216	65	3212
OITA	4	300	46	2681	59	2177
MIYAZAKI	3	117	22	1612	25	1206
KAGOSHIMA	8	196	71	2663	75	2344
TOTAL	580	*32505	3490	*194857	4007	*189096
RATE						
Current	37.8	47.1	227.5	282.3	261.2	274.0
Previous	35.8		203.2		206.1	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE PATES OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946, 1947, & 1948

DISEASE	WEEK ENDED			CUMULATIVE NUMBER FOR		
	1948 6 Nov	1947 8 Nov	1946 9 Nov	1948	1947	1946
<u>NUMBER</u>						
Chancroid	530	690	800	32505	35287	25375
Gonorrhea	3490	4028	3152	194857	184617	107249
Syphilis	4007	2951	1864	189096	126421	61353
<u>RATE</u>						
Chancroid	37.8	46.1	55.4	47.1	52.4	39.0
Gonorrhea	227.5	269.3	218.3	282.3	274.3	165.0
Syphilis	261.2	197.3	129.1	274.0	187.8	94.4

Note: 1. There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera or plague.

2. Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1948 and are computed on an annual basis.

3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.

4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.

5. "NA" indicates that data are not available.

6. "NR" indicates that no report was received.

7. * Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

DIGEST OF MONTHLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
FOR THE FIVE WEEK PERIOD ENDED 30 OCTOBER 1948

During the five weeks ended 30 October 1948, the *12 acute communicable diseases included in this report accounted for 5,094 cases and 1,029 deaths. **Increases over September case rates were recorded in only three diseases -- diphtheria, smallpox and scarlet fever. Rates for only two diseases -- scarlet fever and Japanese "B" encephalitis -- were higher in October this year than in the same period of 1947. There was no cholera or plague in either year.

Following the usual seasonal pattern, diphtheria continued to increase. The case rate for October (22.2) was nearly 70 percent higher than in September (13.1) while the death rate (1.7) was nearly 90 percent higher than previously (0.9). The current case rate was the lowest recorded for October since 1926 when the rate was 21.2. It was 30 percent less than the figure for the corresponding period of 1947 (31.9) and approximately 70 percent less than the rate in October 1946 (72.7). Increases over September were recorded in all but 4 prefectures. Prefectural rates ranged from 5.6 in Shizuoka to 72.2 in Oita. Rates exceeding the national average by 50 percent or more were reported in 9 prefectures -- Hokkaido, Akita, Toyama, Ishikawa, Shimane, Saga, Oita, Miyazaki and Kagoshima. There were also 9 prefectures whose rates were 50 percent or less of the national figure. These were Ibaraki, Chiba, Yamanashi, Gifu, Shizuoka, Osaka, Wakayama, Kagawa and Kumamoto.

Dysentery continued its downward trend. The case rate declined more than 60 percent, from 41.5 in September to 16.0 in October and the death rate was reduced more than 50 percent, from 12.2 to 6.0. The current case rate was the lowest ever recorded for October. It was 71 percent less than the rate (55.5) for the corresponding period of 1947 and 94 percent less than that (253.1) for October 1946. The current rates were less than in September in all but one prefecture, Kagawa. Rates among the prefectures ranged from 2.9 in Kumamoto and Fukui to 45.3 in Iwate. There were six prefectural rates which exceeded the average by 50 percent or more. These were in Iwate, Miyagi, Ibaraki, Shimane, Yamaguchi and Kochi. At the other extreme, seven prefectural rates were 50 percent or less of the national figure. These were in Toyama, Ishikawa, Fukui, Yamanashi, Nagano, Kumamoto and Kagoshima.

Typhoid fever continued to exhibit the usual downward trend in the fall months. The current case rate (11.7) was approximately 30 percent less than in September (16.5). The death rate declined from 2.3 to 1.5. The case rate this month was the lowest ever recorded for October. It was less than half the rate (24.9) in October 1947 and less than a fourth of the figure (50.3) for the same period of 1946. There were decreases in 37 prefectural rates, increases in 8 and no change in 1 compared with September. The current prefectural rates ranged from 0.8 in Oita to 25.5 in Tokyo-to. Six prefectural rates exceeded the average by 50 percent or more. These were in Aomori, Chiba, Tokyo, Aichi, Mie and Nara. Together these six prefectures accounted for approximately a third of all cases. On the other hand, 15 prefectural rates were 50 percent or less of the national figure. Especially low rates were recorded in five prefectures in Kyushu - Oita, Saga, Kumamoto, Nagasaki and Kagoshima.

The paratyphoid fever case rate declined 37 percent from 5.1 in September to 3.2 in October while the death rate (0.2) remained the same as previously. This was the lowest case rate ever recorded for October. As in the case of typhoid fever, the current paratyphoid fever case rate was less than half the rate (7.0) in October 1947 and less than a fourth of the figure (13.0) in the same month of 1946. Compared with the preceding month, there were decreases in the rates of 32 prefectures, increases in 13 and no change in 1. Current prefectural rates ranged from zero in 5 prefectures (Yamanashi, Tottori, Ehime, Saga and Nagasaki) to 14.4 in Miyagi. The second highest rate was 6.9 in Tokyo-to. Nine prefectures had rates exceeding the average by 50 percent or more and together accounted for more than 40 percent of all cases reported. These were Aomori, Miyagi, Akita, Ibaraki, Tokyo, Shizuoka, Mie, Shiga, and Oita. Fourteen prefectural rates were 50 percent or less of the national figure.

There were 4 cases of smallpox in October compared with 1 in September. No deaths were reported in either month. The current case rate was 0.1 compared with a rate of less than 0.1 previously. The case rates were also 0.1 in the corresponding periods of 1947 and 1946. All four cases this month occurred in Hokkaido during the week ended 23 October.

There were 3 cases of typhus fever this month compared with 4 previously. No deaths were reported in either month. The current case rate was less than 0.1 compared with 0.1 in September. Case rates for October 1947 and 1946 were 0.2 and 0.6 respectively. The current cases were reported in Kanagawa (2) and Kagawa Prefecture (1).

The current case rate for malaria (4.2) was half that in September (8.4); the death rate (0.1) remained the same as previously. The case rate this month was approximately a third of that (12.5) in October 1947 and less than a tenth of the rate (44.4) in the same period of 1946. There were decreases in 31 prefectural rates, increases in 14 and no change in 1. Five prefectures reported they had no cases in October. These were Iwate, Fukui, Mie, Kochi and Oita. The highest rate was 155.7 in Shiga Prefecture which alone accounted for 40 percent of all cases. The next highest rates were in Fukuoka (9.5) and Hiroshima (7.2). These were the only prefectures where rates exceeded the average by 50 percent or more. On the other hand, 27 prefectural rates were 50 percent or less of the average.

According to reports received, the case and death rates for Japanese "B" encephalitis in October were 4.5 and 3.5 respectively compared with 46.1 and 16.2 in September. Case rates in October 1947 and 1946 were 1.0 and 0.3 respectively. During the 5 weeks ended 30 October there were 348 cases reported. It should be noted that only 138 of these were suspect cases. The remaining 210 cases which were reported as confirmed were probably reported previously as suspect. If new cases totalled only 138, the case rate for October would be 1.8. Revised reports have been received from 38 prefectures for the epidemic period through 30 October and will be published in the next issue of the Bulletin.

The case rate for scarlet fever increased from 2.5 in September to 3.0 in October. The death rate was less than 0.1 in both months. In October 1947 and 1946 the case rates were 2.4 and 3.7 respectively. Compared with the previous month, there were increases in 21 prefectural rates, decreases in 18 and no change in 7. Case rates among the prefectures in October ranged from zero in 12 prefectures to 10.2 in Tokyo-to. Nine prefectures had rates exceeding the national average by 50 percent or more, and together accounted for nearly 70 percent of all cases reported. These prefectures were Hokkaido, Miyagi, Gunma, Saitama, Tokyo, Nagano, Shiga, Kyoto and Okayama. On the other hand, rates in 27 prefectures were 50 percent or less of the average.

The epidemic meningitis case rate declined more than 45 percent, from 2.8 in September to 1.5 this month. The death rate decreased from 0.7 to 0.5. The current case rate was 37 percent less than in the corresponding period of 1947 (2.4) and about the same as in October 1946 (1.4). Decreases were recorded this month in 29 prefectures, increases in 10 and no change in 7. Prefectural rates ranged from zero in 14 prefectures to 7.1 in Tottori. Ten prefectural rates were 50 percent or more higher than the average and 20 were 50 percent or more less than the average. The ten prefectures with relatively high rates accounted for 56 percent of all cases reported, but it should be noted that even in these prefectures the case rates ranged from only 2.3 to 7.1. The prefectures included Hokkaido, Aomori, Miyagi, Akita, Yamagata, Fukushima, Tokyo, Yamanashi, Kyoto and Tottori.

There continued to be no cholera or plague.

**** Five additional communicable diseases accounted for 46,455 cases. Data on deaths are not available.

Following the usual seasonal pattern, there was a 10 percent reduction in the case rate for tuberculosis, which was 544.7 in September compared with 488.8

in October. The current figure was approximately 8 percent higher than the rate (453.5) for October 1947, however. There were decreases from September rates in 34 prefectures and increases in 12. Rates among the prefectures this month ranged from 171.9 in Yamanashi to 958.9 in Shimane. Only three prefectural rates exceeded the national average by 50 percent or more. These were in Tokyo, Kyoto and Shimane. Two prefectures (Chiba and Yamanashi) had rates that were less than 50 percent of the average.

Pneumonia usually reaches a low in late summer and begins to rise in the fall. The current case rate (51.2) was 33 percent higher than the low rate for the year in September (38.4). This was, however, 27 percent less than the rate (70.4) in October last year. Increases over September were reported in 38 prefectures and decreases in 8. Prefectural rates ranged from 7.6 in Yamaguchi to 102.7 in Akita and Toyama. Forty percent of all cases were reported in 11 prefectures where rates exceeded the average by 50 percent or more. These prefectures were Hokkaido, Aomori, Miyagi, Akita, Toyama, Ishikawa, Gifu, Shimane, Ehime, Fukuoka and Saga. Seven prefectural rates were 50 percent or more less than the average.

Measles reached its annual low in September with a case rate of 15.0. During October the rate increased 11 percent to 16.7. This was less than half the rate (35.9) in October 1947. Increases over September were reported in less than half (21) the prefectures while further decreases were reported in 25 prefectures. Prefectural rates ranged from zero in 4 prefectures to 115.0 in Hokkaido. This one prefecture accounted for more than a third of all the cases reported. Seven other prefectures also had rates exceeding the average by 50 percent or more and together accounted for an additional 30 percent of the cases. These prefectures were Aomori, Ishikawa, Gifu, Wakayama, Shimane, Hiroshima and Fukuoka. Nearly half (22) of the prefectural rates were 50 percent or more less than the national average.

Whooping cough continued to decline throughout October. The monthly case rate (48.1) was 38 percent less than in September (77.2). It was also 38 percent less than the rate (77.8) in October 1947. All but two prefectures recorded decreases from September levels. The current prefectural rates ranged from zero in Tokushima to 170.9 in Hokkaido. More than 40 percent of all cases were reported in seven prefectures having rates in excess of the average by 50 percent or more. These prefectures were Hokkaido, Gunma, Niigata, Toyama, Nagano, Kyoto and Shimane. Eighteen prefectural rates were 50 percent or less of the national figure.

The case rate for influenza in October (0.9) was slightly less than in September (1.0). It was less than a third of the rate (2.8) in October 1947. More than half (25) of the prefectures reported they had no cases this month. Shiga Prefecture had the highest rate (25.2) and accounted for 30 percent of all cases reported. Rates in the remaining 20 prefectures ranged from 0.4 in Tokyo and Shizuoka to 5.1 in Okayama.

The three venereal diseases accounted for 38,703 cases during October. There were 18,573 cases of syphilis. The rate was 242.2 this month compared with 251.9 in September. The current figure was 14 percent higher than the rate (212.4) in October 1947. Prefectural rates ranged from 76.0 to 629.5.

Gonorrhoea accounted for 17,192 cases in October, representing a rate of 224.2. This was 8 percent less than the rate in September (243.7) and 22 percent less than the figure (288.7) for October 1947. Prefectural rates ranged from 48.5 to 669.8.

There were 2,938 cases of chancroid during October. The rate (38.3) was slightly higher than in the preceding month (37.3). It was, however, 27 percent less than in October 1947 (52.5). Prefectural rates ranged from 3.9 to 211.7.

* These diseases are diphtheria, dysentery, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, smallpox, typhus fever, malaria, cholera, scarlet fever, epidemic meningitis, Japanese "B" encephalitis and plague.

** October 1948 included a 5 week period whereas September 1948 and October 1947 included only 4 weeks. The base populations for 1947 and 1948 also differ. For these reasons, comparisons between months should be based upon rates rather than numbers.

*** These diseases are tuberculosis, pneumonia, measles, whooping cough and influenza.

Monthly Report - 30 October 1948

Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Case (N)	Case (R)	Death (N)	Death (R)	Case (N)	Case (R)	Death (N)	Death (R)
HOKKAIDO	60	15.6	2	0.5	16	4.2	-	-
AOMORI	25	21.5	-	-	7	6.0	2	1.7
IWATE	18	14.5	1	0.8	3	2.4	-	-
MIYAGI	24	15.7	5	3.3	22	14.4	-	-
AKITA	17	13.9	3	2.4	6	4.9	1	0.8
YAMAGATA	6	4.7	-	-	4	3.1	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	29	15.0	1	0.5	7	3.6	-	-
IBARAKI	14	7.2	2	1.0	10	5.1	-	-
TOCHIGI	12	8.1	2	1.3	5	3.4	-	-
GUMMA	18	11.7	1	0.6	1	0.6	-	-
SAITAMA	27	13.2	4	2.0	6	2.9	2	1.0
CHIBA	44	21.5	2	1.0	5	2.4	-	-
TOKYO	132	25.5	16	3.1	36	6.9	3	0.6
GANAGAWA	28	12.6	1	0.5	4	1.8	-	-
NIIGATA	35	15.0	2	0.9	9	3.9	1	0.4
TOYAMA	4	4.2	1	1.0	2	2.1	-	-
ISHIKAWA	4	4.4	-	-	1	1.1	-	-
FUKUI	9	12.8	-	-	2	2.9	-	-
YAMANASHI	2	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	9	4.5	2	1.0	4	2.0	1	0.5
GIFU	25	17.2	6	4.1	3	2.1	-	-
SHIZUOKA	29	12.6	2	0.9	15	6.5	1	0.4
AICHI	55	17.8	7	2.3	8	2.6	2	0.6
MIE	32	23.1	8	5.8	8	5.8	1	0.7
SHIGA	3	3.6	-	-	4	4.8	-	-
KYOTO	25	14.7	7	4.1	4	2.3	1	0.6
OSAKA	15	4.5	5	1.5	12	3.6	-	-
HYOGO	38	12.6	8	2.7	2	0.7	1	0.3
NARA	14	18.8	2	2.7	2	2.7	-	-
WAKAYAMA	9	9.6	1	1.1	3	3.2	-	-
TOTTORI	4	7.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	9	10.4	2	2.3	1	1.2	-	-
OKAYAMA	22	13.9	2	1.3	6	3.8	1	0.6
HIROSHIMA	20	10.2	3	1.5	9	4.6	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	6	4.2	2	1.4	1	0.7	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	10	12.0	3	3.6	1	1.2	-	-
KAGAWA	2	2.2	-	-	2	2.2	-	-
EHIME	13	9.2	1	0.7	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	13	15.7	2	2.4	2	2.4	-	-
FUKUOKA	21	6.6	4	1.3	4	1.3	-	-
SAGA	1	1.1	1	1.1	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	2	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	2	1.2	-	-	1	0.6	-	-
OITA	1	0.8	1	0.8	6	5.0	-	-
MIYAZAKI	3	3.0	-	-	3	3.0	2	2.0
KAGOSHIMA	3	1.8	-	-	1	0.6	-	-
** Oct 48	894	11.7	112	1.5	248	3.2	19	0.2
* Sep 48	1013	16.5	143	2.3	311	5.1	14	0.2
* Oct 47	1487	24.9	298	4.5	418	7.0	34	0.5

See footnotes at end of table.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN

FIVE WEEKS ENDED 30 OCTOBER 1948

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Case Number	Case Rate	Death Number	Death Rate	Case Number	Case Rate	Death Number	Death Rate
HOKKAIDO	152	39.5	16	4.2	48	12.5	3	0.8
AOMORI	23	19.7	2	1.7	13	11.2	5	4.3
IBARAKI	21	17.0	2	1.6	56	45.3	5	4.0
MIYAGI	46	30.1	2	1.3	38	24.9	5	3.3
AKITA	54	44.0	4	3.3	22	17.9	6	4.9
YAMAGATA	33	25.6	6	4.7	13	10.1	3	2.3
FUKUSHIMA	40	20.6	4	2.1	35	18.1	19	9.8
IBARAKI	21	10.7	2	1.0	62	31.7	31	15.9
TOCHIGI	20	13.4	1	0.7	15	10.1	8	5.4
GIFU	29	18.8	6	3.9	20	13.0	3	1.9
SAITAMA	28	13.7	2	1.0	21	10.3	12	5.9
CHIBA	20	9.8	-	-	36	17.6	9	4.4
TOKYO	94	18.1	4	0.8	119	23.0	29	5.6
KANAGAWA	49	22.1	2	0.9	30	13.5	13	5.9
NIIGATA	73	31.3	4	1.7	45	19.3	5	2.1
TOYAMA	32	33.5	5	5.2	5	5.2	-	-
ISHIKAWA	34	37.7	1	1.1	5	5.6	-	-
FUKUI	13	18.5	-	-	2	2.9	1	1.4
YAMANASHI	8	10.3	-	-	5	6.4	1	1.3
KAGANO	44	22.1	2	1.0	16	8.0	4	2.0
GIFU	14	9.6	2	1.4	20	13.7	20	13.7
SHIZUOKA	13	5.6	1	0.4	25	10.9	15	8.3
AICHI	55	17.8	3	1.0	45	14.6	36	11.7
MIE	20	14.4	-	-	21	15.1	18	13.0
SHIGA	10	12.0	1	1.2	8	9.6	4	4.8
KYOTO	22	12.9	1	0.6	27	15.8	5	2.9
OSAKA	28	8.3	3	0.9	53	15.8	10	3.0
KYOGO	54	17.9	5	1.7	47	15.6	14	4.6
NARA	14	18.8	2	2.7	8	10.8	4	5.4
WAKAYAMA	10	10.7	-	-	11	11.7	3	3.2
TOTTORI	13	22.9	-	-	5	8.8	5	8.8
SHIMANE	40	46.3	-	-	21	24.3	5	5.8
OKAYAMA	26	16.5	2	1.3	29	18.4	13	8.2
HIROSHIMA	40	20.4	3	1.5	39	19.9	15	7.7
YAMAGUCHI	44	30.6	1	0.7	49	34.0	20	13.9
TOKUSHIMA	11	13.2	2	2.4	12	14.4	2	2.4
KAGAWA	6	6.7	-	-	17	19.0	6	6.7
EHIME	18	12.7	-	-	25	17.7	9	6.4
KOCHI	17	20.5	1	1.2	20	24.2	6	7.2
FUKUOKA	103	32.5	9	2.8	56	17.7	17	5.4
SAGA	63	70.8	2	2.2	8	9.0	6	6.7
KAGASAKI	43	28.7	5	3.3	24	16.0	15	10.0
KUMAMOTO	19	11.1	4	2.3	5	2.9	4	2.3
OKITA	86	72.2	5	4.2	18	15.1	17	14.3
MIYAZAKI	45	44.7	4	4.0	21	20.9	12	11.9
KAGOSHIMA	58	34.3	6	3.6	8	4.7	10	5.9
**OCT 1948	1706	22.2	127	1.7	1228	16.0	457	6.0
*SEP '48	804	13.1	56	0.9	2545	41.5	746	12.2
*OCT '47	1909	31.9	221	3.3	3320	55.5	579	8.7

See footnotes at end of table.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS
FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR
THE FIVE WEEKS ENDED 30 October 1948

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Case Number	Rate	Death Number	Rate	Case Number	Rate	Death Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	4	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-	2	0.9	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	1	1.1	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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**Oct 48	4	0.1	-	-	3	0.0	-	-
* Sep 48	1	0.0	-	-	4	0.1	-	-
** Oct 47	5	0.1	1	0.0	10	0.2	8	0.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Monthly Report - 30 October 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				JAP "B" ENCEPHALITIS			
	Case Number	Case Rate	Death Number	Death Rate	Case Number	Case Rate	Death Number	Death Rate
HOKKAIDO	12	3.1	-	-	1	0.3	1	0.3
AOMORI	2	1.7	-	-	9	7.7	11	9.4
IWATE	-	-	-	-	15	12.1	10	8.1
MIYAGI	2	1.3	-	-	27	17.7	13	8.5
AKITA	1	0.8	-	-	17	13.9	12	9.8
YAMAGATA	1	0.8	-	-	9	7.0	4	3.1
FUKUSHIMA	9	4.6	-	-	1	0.5	5	2.6
IBARAKI	2	1.0	-	-	5	2.6	7	3.6
TOCHIGI	4	2.7	-	-	3	2.0	3	2.0
GUMMA	2	1.3	-	-	1	0.6	8	5.2
SAITAMA	3	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	3	1.5	-	-	43	21.0	2	1.0
TOKYO	15	2.9	-	-	19	3.7	57	11.0
KANAGAWA	8	3.6	-	-	5	2.3	8	3.6
NIIGATA	7	3.0	-	-	-	-	14	6.0
TOYAMA	2	2.1	1	1.0	-	-	1	1.0
ISHIKAWA	2	2.2	-	-	-	-	2	2.2
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	1	1.3	-	-	1	1.3	1	1.3
NAGANO	1	0.5	1	0.5	52	26.2	14	7.0
GIFU	3	2.1	-	-	6	4.1	4	2.7
SHIZUOKA	3	1.3	-	-	8	3.5	5	2.2
AICHI	6	1.9	-	-	9	2.9	9	2.9
MIE	-	-	-	-	2	1.4	2	1.4
SHIGA	130	155.7	1	1.2	-	-	5	6.0
KYOTO	8	4.7	-	-	3	1.8	-	-
OSSA	2	0.6	-	-	6	1.8	2	0.6
HYOGO	11	3.6	-	-	-	-	12	4.0
MARA	3	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	2	2.1	-	-	3	3.2	2	2.1
TOTTORI	2	3.5	-	-	5	8.8	3	5.3
SHIMANE	2	2.3	-	-	2	2.3	4	4.6
OKAYAMA	3	1.9	2	1.3	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	14	7.2	-	-	1	0.5	1	0.5
YALAGUCHI	3	2.1	-	-	5	3.5	1	0.7
TOKUSHIMA	3	3.6	-	-	-	-	1	1.2
KAGAWA	1	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	3	2.1	-	-	3	2.1	8	5.6
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.2
FUKUOKA	30	9.5	-	-	26	8.2	5	1.6
SAGA	3	3.4	-	-	12	13.5	5	5.6
LAGASAKI	4	2.7	-	-	26	17.4	11	7.4
KUMAMOTO	1	0.6	-	-	7	4.1	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	1	1.0	-	-	5	5.0	5	5.0
KAGOSHIMA	7	4.1	-	-	11	6.5	8	4.7
**OCT 48	322	4.2	5	0.1	348	4.5	267	3.5
* SEP 48	513	8.4	6	0.1	2827	46.1	996	16.2
** OCT 47	746	12.5	33	0.5	61	1.0	38	0.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Monthly Report - 30 October 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Case (N)	Case (R)	Death (N)	Death (R)	Case (N)	Case (R)	Death (N)	Death (R)
HOKKAIDO	33	8.6	-	-	11	2.9	2	0.5
AOMORI	3	2.6	-	-	7	6.0	6	5.2
IVATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.8
MIYAGI	14	9.2	-	-	6	3.9	-	-
AKITA	2	1.6	-	-	6	4.9	3	2.4
YAMAGATA	2	1.6	-	-	3	2.3	1	0.8
FUKUSHIMA	2	1.0	-	-	5	2.6	1	0.5
IBARAKI	4	2.0	-	-	4	2.0	1	0.5
TOCHIGI	5	3.4	-	-	1	0.7	-	-
GUMMA	8	5.2	-	-	3	1.9	1	0.6
SAITAMA	12	5.9	-	-	1	0.5	-	-
CHIBA	3	1.5	-	-	2	1.0	-	-
TOKYO	53	10.2	2	0.4	13	2.5	2	0.4
CANAGAWA	9	4.1	-	-	2	0.9	1	0.5
NIIGATA	5	2.1	-	-	4	1.7	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	2	2.1	1	1.0
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	2	2.6	-	-
NAGANO	14	7.0	-	-	4	2.0	1	0.5
GIFU	3	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	2	0.9	-	-	1	0.4	1	0.4
AICHI	7	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	2	1.4	-	-	1	0.7	-	-
SHIGA	5	6.0	-	-	-	-	1	1.2
KYOTO	9	5.3	-	-	6	3.5	6	3.5
OSAKA	3	0.9	-	-	5	1.5	1	0.3
HYOGO	3	1.0	-	-	2	0.7	1	0.3
NARA	1	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	1	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	4	7.1	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	1	1.2	1	1.2
OKAYAMA	8	5.1	1	0.6	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	2	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	1	0.7	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	1	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	1	0.7	-	-	2	1.4	-	-
KOCHI	1	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	8	2.5	-	-	3	0.9	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	2	2.2	1	1.1
NAGASAKI	1	0.7	-	-	3	2.0	3	2.0
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	2	1.2	1	0.6
OITA	-	-	-	-	1	0.8	2	1.7
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	1	0.6	-	-	2	1.2	-	-

** Oct 48 229 3.0 3 0.0 112 1.5 39 0.5
 * Sep 48 151 2.5 3 0.0 171 2.8 44 0.7
 * Oct 47 142 2.4 4 0.1 144 2.4 61 0.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Monthly Report - 30 October 1948

Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPING COUGH		TUBERCULOSIS	
	Case Number	Rate	Case Number	Rate	Case Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	442	115.0	657	170.9	2699	702.1
AOMORI	59	50.7	43	36.9	420	360.6
IWATE	21	17.0	33	26.7	818	661.0
MIYAGI	17	11.1	56	36.7	758	496.6
AKITA	17	13.9	73	59.5	553	450.7
YAMAGATA	32	24.9	75	58.3	426	331.0
FUKUSHIMA	47	24.3	13	6.7	751	387.6
IBARAKI	3	1.5	26	13.3	608	311.1
TOCHIGI	1	0.7	71	47.7	540	362.4
GUMMA	26	16.9	131	85.1	417	271.0
SAITAMA	-	-	48	23.5	634	311.0
CHIBA	-	-	16	7.8	356	174.0
TOKYO	16	3.1	255	49.2	4303	830.7
KANAGAWA	5	2.3	62	28.0	1515	683.8
NIIGATA	35	15.0	208	89.3	1088	467.2
TOYAMA	19	19.9	102	106.9	694	727.2
ISHIKAWA	35	38.9	53	58.8	581	645.0
FUKUI	5	7.1	46	65.6	217	309.6
YAMANASHI	-	-	13	16.7	134	171.9
NAGANO	7	3.5	187	94.1	746	375.2
GIFU	53	36.4	62	42.5	599	411.0
SHIZUOKA	4	1.7	49	21.3	873	379.3
AICHI	2	0.6	162	52.5	1356	439.6
MIE	30	21.6	34	24.5	398	281.8
SHIGA	9	10.8	51	61.1	338	404.9
KYOTO	7	4.1	127	74.4	1547	906.8
OSAKA	32	9.5	188	55.9	2132	634.3
HYOGO	6	2.0	122	40.4	1144	379.1
NARA	3	4.0	13	17.5	212	285.0
WAKAYAMA	29	30.9	5	5.3	243	259.3
TOTTORI	2	3.5	11	19.4	321	566.1
SHIMANE	72	83.4	119	137.8	828	958.9
OKAYAMA	6	3.8	72	45.6	844	534.0
HIROSHIMA	50	25.6	43	22.0	1252	639.9
YAMAGUCHI	1	0.7	23	16.0	560	389.1
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	226	272.0
KAGAWA	3	3.4	12	13.4	253	283.3
EHIME	2	1.4	91	64.3	758	535.2
KOCHI	7	8.5	4	4.8	284	342.9
FUKUOKA	88	27.8	177	55.9	1828	577.2
SAGA	6	6.7	20	22.5	465	522.3
NAGASAKI	34	22.7	18	12.0	817	545.9
KUMAMOTO	15	8.8	17	10.0	480	281.0
OITA	16	13.4	24	20.2	474	398.1
MIYAZAKI	1	1.0	25	24.9	437	434.4
KAGOSHIMA	19	11.3	53	31.4	560	331.6
**OCT 48	1284	16.7	3690	48.1	37487	488.8
* SEP 48	920	15.0	4738	77.2	33418	544.7
* OCT 47	2150	35.9	4658	77.8	27137	453.5

See footnotes at end of table.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS
FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR FIVE
WEEKS ENDED 30 October 1948

PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA		INFLUENZA	
	CASE Number	Rate	CASE Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	312	81.2	2	0.5
AOMORI	115	98.7	-	-
IWATE	45	36.4	1	0.8
MIYAGI	136	89.1	1	0.7
AKITA	126	102.7	-	-
YAMAGATA	81	62.9	1	0.8
FUKUSHIMA	139	71.7	-	-
IBARAKI	124	63.4	-	-
TOCHIGI	65	43.6	-	-
GUMMA	69	44.8	1	0.6
SAITAMA	41	20.1	2	1.0
CHIBA	18	8.8	-	-
TOKYO	191	36.9	2	0.4
KANAGAWA	60	27.1	-	-
NIIGATA	168	72.1	-	-
TOYAMA	98	102.7	-	-
ISHIKAWA	71	78.8	1	1.1
FUKUI	48	68.5	3	4.3
YAMANASHI	23	29.5	1	1.3
NAGANO	110	55.3	-	-
GIFU	114	78.2	1	0.7
SHIZUOKA	77	33.5	1	0.4
AICHI	95	30.8	3	1.0
MIE	41	29.5	-	-
SHIGA	41	49.1	21	25.2
KYOTO	83	48.7	2	1.2
OSAKA	76	22.6	8	2.4
HYOGO	85	28.2	4	1.3
NARA	17	22.8	-	-
WAKAYAMA	31	33.1	-	-
TOTTORI	19	33.5	-	-
SHIMANE	81	93.8	-	-
OKAYAMA	73	46.3	8	5.1
HIROSHIMA	99	50.6	1	0.5
YAMAGUCHI	11	7.6	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	21	25.3	-	-
KAGAWA	11	12.3	-	-
EHIME	133	93.9	-	-
KOCHI	46	55.5	-	-
FUKUOKA	321	101.4	3	0.9
SAGA	80	89.9	-	-
NAGASAKI	61	40.8	-	-
KUMAMOTO	74	43.3	2	1.2
OKITA	33	27.7	-	-
MIYAZAKI	49	48.7	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	113	66.9	-	-
**Oct 48	3925	51.2	69	0.9
* Sep 48	2358	38.4	62	1.0
* Oct 47	4213	70.4	166	2.8

See footnotes at end of table.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND CASE RATES
OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

5 Week Period Ended 30 October 1948

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	Number	Rates	Number	Rates	Number	Rates
HOKKAIDO	65	16.9	811	211.0	815	212.0
AOMORI	23	19.7	140	120.2	127	109.0
IWATE	8	6.5	73	59.0	167	135.0
MIYAGI	39	25.6	216	141.5	275	180.2
AKITA	27	22.0	101	82.3	124	101.1
YAMAGATA	6	4.7	85	66.0	200	155.4
FUKUSHIMA	41	21.2	239	123.4	282	145.6
IBARAKI	22	11.3	150	76.7	246	125.9
TOCHIGI	21	14.1	242	162.4	313	210.1
GUMMA	26	16.9	222	144.3	300	195.0
SAITAMA	29	14.2	151	74.1	155	76.0
CHIBA	12	5.9	130	63.5	212	103.6
TOKYO	190	36.7	1338	258.3	1301	251.1
KANAGAWA	145	65.4	1047	472.5	959	432.8
NIIGATA	9	3.9	113	48.5	201	86.3
TOYAMA	15	15.7	198	207.5	205	214.8
ISHIKAWA	27	30.0	126	139.9	240	266.4
FUKUI	34	48.5	148	211.1	154	219.7
YAMANASHI	22	28.2	125	160.4	101	129.6
NAGANO	18	9.1	213	107.1	242	121.7
GIFU	50	34.3	400	274.5	185	126.9
SHIZUOKA	36	15.6	361	156.8	383	166.4
AICHI	653	211.7	1440	466.8	1318	427.2
MIE	34	24.5	165	118.9	344	247.9
SHIGA	28	33.5	115	137.8	163	195.2
KYOTO	142	83.2	574	336.5	725	425.0
OSAKA	181	53.8	1200	357.0	1568	466.5
HYOGO	181	60.0	748	247.8	1088	360.5
NARA	55	73.9	171	229.8	266	357.5
WAKAYAMA	36	38.4	341	363.9	324	345.7
TOTTORI	22	38.8	145	255.7	162	285.7
SHIMANE	15	17.4	62	71.8	133	154.0
OKAYAMA	72	45.6	337	213.6	393	249.1
HIROSHIMA	100	51.1	998	510.1	539	275.5
YAMAGUCHI	166	115.3	964	669.8	906	629.5
TOKUSHIMA	5	6.0	56	67.4	77	92.7
KAGAWA	12	13.4	88	98.5	139	155.6
EHIME	26	18.4	157	110.9	226	159.6
KOCHI	22	26.6	112	135.2	130	157.0
FUKUOKA	193	60.9	1335	421.5	1312	414.2
SAGA	13	14.6	280	314.5	218	244.9
NAGASAKI	46	30.7	448	299.3	399	266.6
KUMAMOTO	27	15.8	232	135.8	389	227.8
OITA	21	17.6	247	207.5	197	165.5
MIYAZAKI	4	4.0	134	133.2	113	112.3
KAGOSHIMA	19	11.3	214	126.7	257	152.2
**Oct 48	2938	38.3	17192	224.2	18573	242.2
*Sep 48	2290	37.3	14950	243.7	15455	251.9
*Oct 47	3140	52.5	17275	288.7	12710	212.4

FOOTNOTES

There were no cases or deaths reported for plague.

The monthly reports refer to four and five week periods: One asterisk (*) indicates a four week period and two asterisks (**) indicate a five week period.

Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population per annum. The 1947 rates are based upon the estimated population as of July 1947, and the 1948 rates are based upon the estimated population as of 1 July 1948.

A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.

A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.